

THE
RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

(OFFICIAL REPORTS)

(English Translation are from "Japan Times.")

Vol. II.

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BY

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IMPERIAL RESCRIPT ON PEACE.

(Published in Tokyo on October 16, 1905.)

We have always deemed it a fundamental principle of Our international policy to maintain peace in the East and to assure the security of Our Empire, and the promotion of these high objects has therefore been Our constant aim. But last year for reasons dictated by the necessities of self-preservation We were unfortunately forced into hostilities with Russia. Since the war began Our Army and Navy have made adequate provision for home defence and for military preparations within the Empire itself and have withstood hardships of all kinds in their campaigns abroad, and have thus achieved glorious success. Our civil officials have in cord with Our Diet diligently performed their duties in furtherance of Our will. All measures for the prosecution of the war and for the administration of domestic and foreign affairs have been properly taken as the exigencies of the situation demanded. Our people, frugal and prudent, have

cheerfully borne the heavy burden of national expenditure and have generously contributed to the war funds, thus assisting, as with one will, in advancing the prestige and maintaining the dignity of the State. The result is due in large measure to the Benign Spirits of Our Ancestors, as well as to the devotion to duty of Our civil and military officials and the self-denying patriotism of all Our people. After twenty months of war the position of the Empire has been strengthened, and the interests of the country have been advanced, and inasmuch as We have never wavered in Our desire for the maintenance of peace, it is contrary to Our will that hostilities should be protracted and Our people should be necessarily subjected to the horrors of war.

When the President of the United States, in the interests of peace and humanity, suggested that the Governments of Japan and Russia should arrange terms of peace, fully appreciating his kindness and good will, We accepted his suggestion and at the proper

moment appointed Plenipotentiaries to confer with those of Russia. The Plenipotentiaries of the two countries having met and conferred frequently, the Russian Plenipotentiaries have agreed to the proposals of Our Plenipotentiaries which were essential having in view the objects of the war and the maintenance of peace in the East, thus manifesting the sincerity of their desire for peace. We have examined the terms agreed to by the Plenipotentiaries, and having found them to be in entire conformity with Our will We have accepted and ratified them. Peace and glory having thus been secured We are happy to invoke the blessing of the Benign Spirits of Our Ancestors and to be able to bequeath the fruits of these great deeds to Our posterity. It is Our earnest desire to share the glory with Our people and long to enjoy the blessings of peace with all nations. Russia is again the friend of Japan and We sincerely desire that the relations of good neighbourhood now re-established shall become both intimate and cordial.

In this age when there is no delay in the World's progress there should be no cessation of effort to improve the administration of the Nation's affairs, both internal and external. While military efficiency should be maintained in full vigour even in time of peace, earnest endeavour should be made to attain success in peaceful pursuits, so that, in equal measure with the power, the prosperity of the country may be maintained and its permanent progress insured. We strongly admonish Our subjects against manifestations of vainglorious pride, and command them to attend to their lawful advocations and to do all that lies in their power to strengthen the Empire.

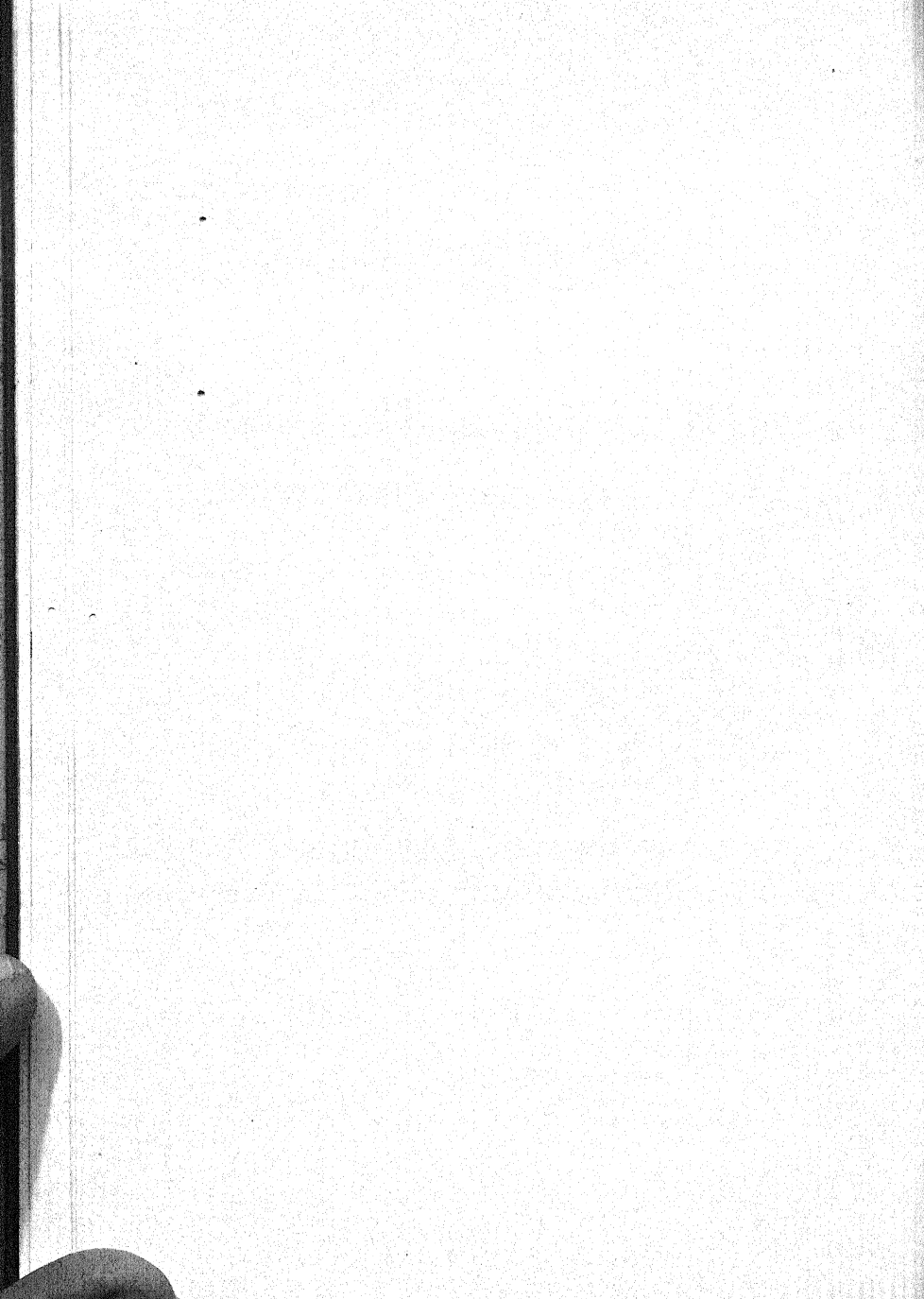


THE TZAR'S UKASE ON THE PEACE.

(Published at St. Petersburg on Oct. 1905.)

God has inflicted severe sufferings and misfortunes on our fatherland during the present terrible war in which our renowned troops showed more than once undoubted heroism in their stubborn operations against the gallant and magnificent enemy. Now this unfortunate war has come to an end, and the Eastern part of our Empire will be increasingly developed by maintaining peaceful and friendly relations with the Japanese Empire which is thereafter one of our friendly countries. In announcing herewith the restoration of Peace, I pray God to bless the great work that I intend to accomplish, in co-operation with the representatives of the people, for the benefit of the national prosperity, and hope that my subjects will join me in this prayer.

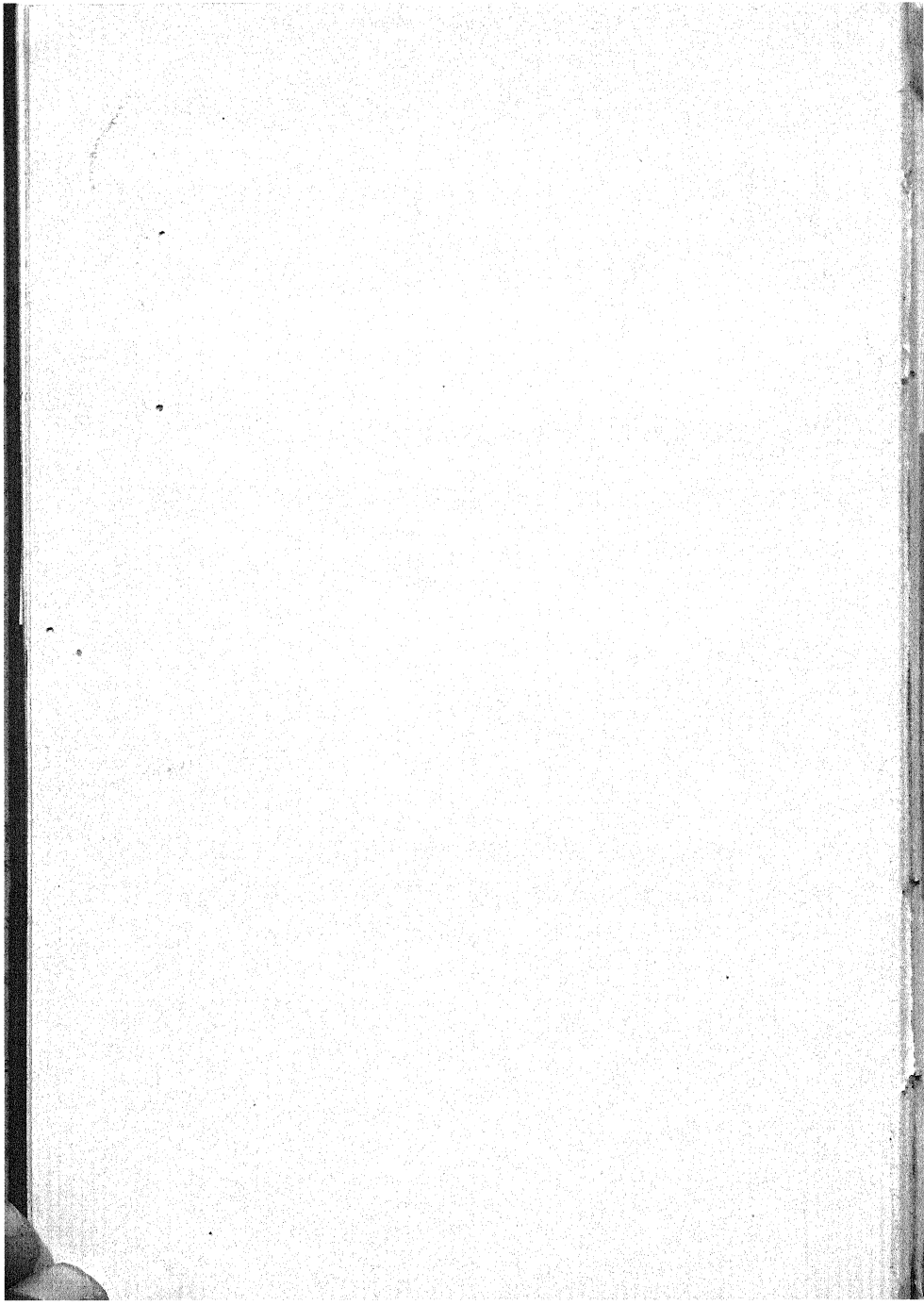




PART I.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.

(MAY 5-28, 1905.)



RUSSIAN VIOLATION OF LAW OF WAR.

May 5, 1905.

*(Published by the Naval Staff of the Imperial Military Headquarters
on May 6.)*

Telegram from the Director of the Sapporo District Office.

It is reported that on the 5th, at about 11.30 a.m., four torpedo-boats, the nationality of which was unknown, were observed surrounding a sailing vessel off Mochida Cape, and two gun-shots were heard. The sailing vessel was set on fire, and the torpedo-boats then steamed northwards. Salvage boats were despatched, but they returned, failing to save the vessel on account of the rough weather.

Telegram from the Governor of the Hokkaido.

The torpedo-boats, previously reported, belong to Russia. Three of the boats were about 100 feet in length and the other was 130 feet. Each of them had two funnels. They approached Mochida Cape from the offing, and surrounded the sailing vessel. After ordering the crew to leave the vessel, the Russians poured kerosene on to the deck, and set fire to it with two gunshots. They took away the Captain, and steamed northwards. Ten of the crew landed safely at Kotaniichi.

N. B.—The sailing vessel was the 3rd *Yawata Maru*, owned by Mr. Gon-emon Ukon, Tsuruga, and her displacement was 198 tons.

THE GREAT NAVAL BATTLE OF THE SEA OF JAPAN.

May 27 & 28.

I.

General Reports.

(Admiral Togo's Reports.)

(1)

(Received in Tokyo, May 27, forenoon.)

Having received the report that the enemy's warships have been sighted, the Combined Fleet will immediately set out to attack and annihilate them. Weather is fine and clear, but the sea is high.

(Received, May 27, night.)

The Combined Fleet to-day met and gave battle to the enemy's fleet in the vicinity of Okinoshima, and defeated the enemy, sinking at least four of their ships and inflicting serious damages on the rest. Our fleet sustained only slight injuries. Our destroyers and torpedo-boats delivered daring attacks upon the enemy after dark.

(Received, May 29, forenoon.)

Since the 27th, the mainforce of our Combined Fleet has continued its pursuit of the enemy's remnant vessels. Encountering on the 28th in the neighbourhood of Liancourt Rocks a group of Russian ships consisting of the battleships *Nicholas I* and *Orel*, the coast defence ships *Admiral Seniavin* and *General Admiral Apraxine* and the cruiser *Izumrud*, we immediately attacked them. The *Izumrud* separated herself from the rest and fled. The

other four warships, however, soon surrendered. Our fleet sustained no losses.

According to the prisoners, the Russian war-vessels sunk during the engagement on the 27th were the battleships *Borodino* and *Alexander III* and cruiser *Jemtchug* and three other ships. Some 2,000 Russians including Rear-Admiral Nebogatoff have been taken prisoner.

Supplementary Note.

In addition to the enemy's loss mentioned in the foregoing reports, the following losses of the enemy have been reported by commanding officers not under the direct command of the Commander-in-Chief, and from observation towers :—

<i>Admiral Nakhimoff</i> (cruiser, 8,524 tons)	Sunk.
<i>Dmitori Donskoi</i> (cruiser, 6,200 tons)	Sunk.
<i>Vladimir Monomaff</i> (cruiser, 5,593 tons)	Captured and Sunk.
<i>Svietlana</i> (cruiser, 3,727 tons)	Sunk.
<i>Admiral Oushakoff</i> (armoured coast defence ship, 4,126 tons).....	Sunk.
<i>Kamthakka</i> (specially commissioned ship, 7,207 tons)	Sunk.
<i>Irtish</i> (specially commissioned ship, 7,507 tons)	Sunk.
A large specially commissioned ship (name unknown).....	Captured.
Three destroyers	Sunk.
One destroyer	Captured.

The enemy's total losses thus far may be classified as follows:—

	Sunk.	Captured.	Total.
Battleships	2	2	4
Armoured Coast Defence Ships.....	1	2	3
Cruisers	5	0	5
Specially Commissioned Vessels.....	2	1	3
Destroyers ..	3	1	4

It is not yet ascertained whether the three warships reported sunk by the Russian prisoners are included in the above or not.

In addition to 2,000 prisoners captured by the main force of the Combined Fleet, there are more than 1,000 prisoners captured in other directions.



(2)

(Received, May 30, afternoon.)

The naval engagement which took place from the afternoon of May 27 to May 28 inclusive, shall be styled the Naval Battle of the Sea of Japan.

(Received, May 30, afternoon.)

The mainbody of the Combined Fleet, as already reported in a previous telegram, surrounded and bombarded the main force of the enemy's remaining fleet near Liancourt Rocks on the afternoon of May 28. The enemy having surrendered, we suspended our bombardment and were engaged in the disposal of these ships, when at about

three o'clock we sighted to the south-west of us the *Admiral Oushakoff* steaming northward. I immediately ordered the *Iwate* and *Yakumo* to pursue her. They invited her to surrender, but the advice being refused, they attacked and sank her a little past six o'clock. Over 300 of her crew were rescued.

At about five o'clock, the enemy's ship *Dmitri Donskoi* was sighted to the north-west of us. The fourth fighting detachment and the second destroyer flotilla overtook her and fiercely attacked her until it was dark. But as she was still afloat, the destroyer flotilla attacked her during the night, but the result was unknown. The next morning, however, she was discovered by the second destroyer flotilla aground on the south-east coast of the Ullondo island. The above mentioned flotilla, together with the *Kasuga*, are now engaged in the disposal of the disabled Russian ship.

Toward dusk on the 28th inst., the destroyer *Sazanami* captured the enemy's destroyer *Biedovi* at the south of Ullondo. On board her were found Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky, the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Squadron, Rear-Admiral Enquist, their staff officers and others, numbering altogether over 80. They had boarded the *Biedovi* after the flagship *Kniaz Souwaroff* was sunk during the engagement on the 27th inst. They have all been taken prisoner. The two Admirals are severely wounded.

The *Chitose*, while going northward on the morning of the 28th inst., discovered a Russian destroyer and sank her.

I have also received the report from the *Nitaka* and

Murakumo that they defeated a torpedo-boat destroyer of the enemy and caused her to beach in the neighbourhood of Chukpyön Bay (Ullondo) at about noon on the 28th inst.

Summing up the reports so far obtained and the statements of the prisoners of war, the Russian warships sunk in the engagement of the 27th and 28th, are the *Kniaz Souvaroff*, *Alexander III.*, *Borodino*, *Dmitori Donskoi*, *Admiral Nakhimoff*, *Vladimir Monomach*, *Jemtchug*, *Admiral Oushakoff*, an auxiliary cruiser, and two destroyers. The ships captured are five, namely the *Nicholas I.*, *Orel*, *Admiral Apraxine*, *Admiral Seniavin*, and *Biedovi*. According to the prisoners of war the enemy's battleship *Oslabya* was sunk after sustaining severe damage between 3 and 5 p.m. on the 27th. They further say that the battleship *Navarin* was also sunk.

In addition to the above, the third fighting detachment reports that it observed the enemy's cruiser *Almaz* disabled and about to sink at sunset on the 27th inst. But, as there still remains some doubt about it, her fate will be reported later on after further investigations, together with the result of the attacks delivered by our destroyers and torpedo-boats, about which no report has yet been received.

As for the damages sustained by the various ships of our Fleet, no detailed report has yet reached me; but within the scope of my personal observation, none of our ships have received any serious damage, all of them being still engaged in operations. Nor has there been sufficient time to make investigations as to the extent of our casualties. But I may state that there have been more

than 400 officers and men killed and wounded in the first fighting detachment alone.

H.I.H. Prince Lieut.-Commander Higashi-Fushimi* is safe. Vice-Admiral Misu was, however, slightly wounded during the engagement of the 27th.

(3)

(Received, May 30, afternoon.)

I consider that the report that the battleships *Oslabya* and *Navarin* were sunk is well-founded.

Supplementary Note.

It has been definitely reported that the battleship *Sissoi Veliky* was sunk on the morning of the 18th inst. The total losses of the enemy may now be stated as follows:—

SUNK.

BATTLESHIPS:

<i>Kniaz Souvaroff</i>	(13,516 tons).
<i>Imperator Alexander III.</i>	(13,516 tons).
<i>Borodino</i>	(13,516 tons).
<i>Oslabya</i>	(12,674 tons).
<i>Sissoi Veliky</i>	(10,400 tons).
<i>Navarin</i>	(10,206 tons).

CRUISERS:

<i>Admiral Nakhimoff</i>	(8,524 tons).
<i>Dmitri Donskoi</i>	(6,200 tons).
<i>Vladimir Monomach</i>	(5,593 tons).
<i>Svetlana</i>	(3,727 tons).

<i>Zemichug</i>	(3,103 tons).
COAST DEFENCE SHIP :	
<i>Admiral Oushakoff</i>	(4,126 tons).
SPECIALLY COMMISSIONED VESSELS :	
<i>Kamtchatka</i>	(7,207 tons).
<i>Irtish</i>	(7,507 tons).
DESTROYERS :	
Three destroyers.	

CAPTURED.

BATTLESHIPS :	
<i>Orel</i>	(13,516 tons).
<i>Imperator Nicolai I</i>	(9,594 tons).
COAST DEFENCE SHIPS :	
<i>General Admiral Apraxine</i>	(4,126 tons).
<i>Admiral Seniavin</i>	(4,960 tons).
DESTROYER :	
<i>Biedovi</i>	(350 tons).

Thus the enemy's total losses may be classified as follows :

	Sunk.	Captured.	Total.
Battleships.....	6	2	8
Cruisers	5		5
Coast defence ships	1	2	3
Specially commissioned vessels ...	2		2
Destroyers	3	1	4
<hr/>			
Total numbers	17	5	22
Total Tonnage	153, 411 tons.		

In addition to the above, the cruiser *Almaz* (3,285 tons) is suspected of having been sunk.

The prisoners number more than 3,000, including Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky, Rear-Admiral Nebogatoff, and Rear-Admiral Enquist.

(4)

(Received, May 31.)

The captured warships sent to the Sasebo Naval Station completed the landing of their crews by the evening of yesterday, the 30th, and are now in our complete possession.

Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky has been taken to the Naval Hospital. My previous message reported that Rear-Admiral Enquist was among the prisoners from the captured warship *Biedovi*. But it has subsequently been ascertained that the report was erroneous, the mistake having been caused by wireless telegraph. I therefore request that the passage in the report relating to the Rear-Admiral be struck out.

(5)

(Received, May 31, afternoon.)

From the reports which have since poured in from the different squadrons and detachments under my command, it is now certain that the enemy's battleship *Oslabya*, having been seriously damaged in the early stage of the

engagement on the 27th inst., left the fighting line and was the first to sink, which took place a little past three o'clock in the afternoon. As for the battleships *Sissoi Veliki* and the cruisers *Admira! Nakhimoff* and *Vladimir Monomach*, in addition to the hard beating they had received during daytime, they were so severely damaged by torpedo boat attacks during night, that they lost all power of fighting and navigation; and while they were drifting about in the neighbourhood of Tsushima they were discovered the next morning by our converted cruisers *Shinano Maru*, *Yawata Maru*, *Tainan Maru*, *Sado Maru*, etc. When our ships were about to capture them, they all went to the bottom. Survivors from these Russian warships, about 915 in number, were rescued and cared for on board our ships and in private houses on the coast. It is also certain from the statement of the survivors from the battleship *Navarin*, that she sank as the result of four hits from our torpedo boats after dusk on the 27th inst.

According to a report from the Commander of the *Niitaka*, the enemy's cruiser *Svietlana* was found out by the *Niitaka* and *Otorwa* off Chukpyōn Bay on the 28th inst. at about 9 a.m., and was sunk by our ships.

There are grounds for the suspicion that the *Aurora* and the *Almaz* were sunk by our torpedo boats on the night of the 27th inst. In a previous report, the *Zemtchug* was included among the ships that were sunk, but as there is room for doubt, I have to withdraw my report on this matter until the completion of more accurate investigations.

Putting together what I have reported in my previous telegrams and what I have thus far submitted in the present

despatch, I may say that the eight battleships, three armoured cruisers and three armoured coast defence ships, which constituted the enemy's main strength, have all been sunk or captured, and as for the second class cruisers and other ships which served as the fleet's hands and feet, they have also for the most part been destroyed. The enemy's fleet has thus been practically annihilated by this one battle.

As for the losses sustained by us, I am in a position to state that, according to later reports, no ships have been lost except the three torpedo boats, numbers 34, 35, and 69, which were sunk by the enemy's fire during the night attack of the 27th inst. The greater part of their crew were, however, picked up by their fellow boats. As for the damage received by the ships of and above the destroyer class, it is so unexpectedly slight, that none of those ships are unfit for future warlike uses.

With regard to the casualties among our officers and men, I expected from the outset that the list would be a long one. But as a matter of fact, later reports disclose the fact that the loss has been comparatively small. The present estimate falls below 800. The reports about the killed and wounded will be at once telegraphed as they come in, so that their families may be consoled with as little delay as possible.

In the present battle which was fought with almost the entire strength of fleet on both sides, not only the field of operations was extremely extensive, but the weather was very misty, so that even where there was no smoke of guns or coal the vision could not reach beyond five *ri* (12- $\frac{1}{2}$ miles). It was impossible, even in daytime, to keep the

operations of all the squadrons under my command within the range of my view. Moreover, the fighting continued for two days and nights, and the squadrons have pursued the scattered enemy in every direction, some of them being still engaged in various duties in connection with the completion of the battle. As for particulars of the actions of the entire forces, it will be some days before I may be able to forward detailed reports.

(6)

(Received May 31, night.)

According to the report of the Commander of the cruiser *Kasuga*, which joined the Fleet this afternoon with the survivors from the *Dmitri Donskoi* on board, the latter ceased pumping operations on the morning of the 29th and sank herself by opening her Kingston valves. Her crew landed on Ullondo island. They included the survivors from the enemy's sunken warship *Oslabya* and destroyer *Vidney*. The *Vidney* took on board Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Fleet, and his staff from the enemy's flagship prior to the latter's sinking on the afternoon of the 27th. While engaged in the work of taking in these officers, the *Vidney* was struck by a shell from one of our warships. She subsequently took in more than 200 survivors from the battleship *Oslabya*. As this rendered it difficult for her to continue her further voyage, she removed Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky and his staff to the destroyer *Biedie* and then fled northward. She met the *Dmitri Donskoi* on the morning of the 28th and removed all the members of her crew to the cruiser, and then sank herself.

According to the statement of the survivors from the *Oslabya*, the vessel had her conning tower struck by a shell at the beginning of the engagement of the 27th. The shell killed Admiral Folkersahm. In consequence of the severe and concentrated fire of our warships, the *Oslabya* finally sank in the midst of her fellow warships at a little past 3 p.m. the same day. According to the survivors from the *Dmitri Donskoi*, two Russian destroyers were observed to sink while the engagement was raging at noon on the 27th. If the latter statement is correct, the number of the enemy's destroyers so far reported as sunk has reached six.

N. B.—It is rumoured that the Russian Government has officially announced that the *Vidney* has arrived at Vladivostock with Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky on board.

II.

Detailed Official Report.

(Admiral Togo's report.)

(Issued late on the afternoon of June 14.)

By the grace of Heaven and the help of the gods, our Combined Fleet succeeded in nearly annihilating the Second and Third Squadrons of the enemy in the battle that took place in the Sea of Japan on the 27th and 28th of May.

On the appearance of the enemy's fleet in South Seas, our fleet, in obedience to orders from the superior authorities, determined upon a plan of attacking the enemy in our adjacent waters, and concentrating its force in the Korean Straits, quietly waited for the approach of the enemy. As the enemy, after a temporary sojourn on the coast of Annam, gradually came northward, I posted several scouting

vessels along our southern cordon some days previous to the estimated arrival of the enemy in our adjacent waters. Meanwhile the various fighting sections of our Fleet stayed at their respective bases, completely prepared for action and ready to issue forth at any moment. At 5 a.m. on the 27th, the *Shinano Maru*, one of our southern scouting vessels, reported by wireless telegraph that the enemy had appeared at a point designated as number 203 and that they were apparently shaping their course toward the eastern channel of the Straits. The news was received with enthusiastic joy by the whole fleet, and the different sections of it, at once commenced their hostile operations along the lines respectively laid out for them in the prearranged plan. At 7 a.m., the *Izumi*, which had been stationed as the left wing scout of the inner cordon, also reported that the enemy had already reached a point twenty-five miles to the north-west of Ukushima and that they were proceeding in a north-easterly direction. Between 10 and 11 a.m., the cruiser squadron (under Vice-Admiral Kataoka), the Togo Detachment (under Rear-Admiral Togo), and the Dewa Detachment (under Vice-Admiral Dewa) came into touch with the enemy between Iki and Tsushima; and notwithstanding repeated firing by the enemy, these sections of our Fleet maintained uninterrupted touch with the enemy as far as Okinoshima, all the while constantly and minutely telegraphing to me about the condition of the enemy. In spite of the thick mist which confined the vision to within five nautical miles, the information thus received enabled me at a distance of several tens of miles to form a vivid picture in my mind of the condition of the enemy. I was thus able,

before I could see the enemy with my own eyes, to know that the enemy's fighting sections comprised the whole of the Second and the Third Squadrons; that they were accompanied by seven special service ships; that the enemy's ships were disposed in a double column formation; that their main strength was placed as the head of the right column with the special service ships at their rear; that the enemy's rate of speed was about twelve knots; that the enemy were continuing to steam in a north-easterly direction; and so forth. On the strength of this information, I was able to form a mental resolution to meet the enemy with the main strength of my Fleet near Okinoshima at about two o'clock in the afternoon and open the attack upon the head of the enemy's left column. The main strength of my Fleet (viz. the battleship squadron under Admiral Togo, and the armoured cruiser squadron under Vice-Admiral Kanimura), the Uryu detachment (under Vice-Admiral Uryu), and the various destroyer flotillas arrived at a point about ten miles north of Okinoshima by about noon, and in order to appear to the left of the enemy they changed their course to west. At about 1.30 p.m., the Dewa detachment, the cruiser squadron, still keeping in touch with the enemy, joined us one after another. At 1.45 p.m., I first sighted the enemy on our portside a few miles to the south. As I had expected, the enemy advanced with their main strength consisting of four battleships of the *Borodino* type at the head of their right column, while the vanguard of the left column, consisting of the *Oslabya*, *Sis-soi Veliky*, *Navarin*, and *Admiral Nakhimoff*, was followed by the *Nicolai I.* and three coast defence ships. Between

the two columns and guarding the front were the *Jemtchug* and *Izumrud*. To the back of all these, were dimly observed through the mist over a space of several miles a long line of the *Oleg*, *Aurora* and cruisers of the second and third classes, the *Dmitri Donskoi*, *Vladimir Monomach*, the special service vessels, and so on. Thereupon I gave the order of battle, and at 1.55 p.m., I signalled to the vessels within the range of my vision to this effect:—"The rise or fall of the Empire depends upon the result of this engagement; do your utmost, every one of you." The battleship squadron turned its head for a time in a south-westerly direction so as to make the enemy believe that it meant to pass them in an opposite direction. But at 2.05, it suddenly swung round to the east, and thus changing its front pressed obliquely upon the head of the enemy. It was soon joined at its rear by the armoured cruiser squadron, while the Dewa detachment, the Uryu detachment, the cruiser squadron, and the Togo detachment, in pursuance of the previously fixed arrangement, steamed to the south and came upon the rear of the enemy. Such was the situation at the commencement of the battle.

Operations of Our Main Force.

The enemy's van having been pressed hard by our battleship squadron, changed its course slightly to the right, and at 2.08 p.m. the enemy first opened fire. We bore the fire for a while, and reaching the range of 6,000 metres, we concentrated a fierce fire on the two warships which were at the head of the enemy's lines. The enemy seemed to be gradually pressed towards the south-east and both

their right and left lines gradually wended their way to the east, the enemy's fleet in consequence being formed into an irregular single column, and proceeding parallel with our fleet. The *Oslabya* which had been at the head of the left column, was soon defeated, and fell out from the line of battle, a fire occurring on board her. At this time, the whole of our armoured cruiser squadron joined the battleship squadron towards the rear, and the concentrated fire of our entire fleet increased its efficiency in proportion to the decrease of the distance. The enemy's flagship *Kniaz Souwaroff* and the *Imperator Alexander III.* which was second in the line, fell off from the line, a severe fire having broken out on board those battleships. The confusion in the enemy's formation became more and more evident, and fire occurred on board several vessels which were bringing up the enemy's rear. The smoke, carried by the westerly wind, covered the whole surface of the sea, and combining with the fog, completely enveloped the enemy's fleet, so that our battleship squadron was compelled to suspend gunfire for a while. Our fleet also sustained more or less damage. The *Asama* was struck by three shells near the aft water line. She had her steering gear damaged, and also began to leak badly. She had therefore to leave the line of battle for a while, though shortly afterwards, she, having effected provisional repairs, was able to join the line. Such being the features of the fighting between the opposing main forces at about 2.45 p.m., the issue of the day was already decided at that time. Our main force thus pressed the enemy to south, and sent an intermittent fire on the enemy's vessels whenever we observed them through

the smoke and fog. At about 3 p.m. our force was already ahead of the enemy's fleet, and was proceeding in a south-easterly direction when the enemy's vessels suddenly changed their course to the north and appeared as if intent on turning our rear and escaping to the north. The vessels of our battleship squadron therefore simultaneously revolved 16 points to the left, and steamed in a north-westerly direction, the *Nisshin* leading our column. The armoured cruiser squadron changed its front, after doubling in its own track, and followed the battleship squadron. The enemy was thus again pressed to the south and subjected to a galling fire. At 3.07 p.m. the enemy's vessel *Zemichug* advanced to the rear of our armoured cruiser squadron, but severe damage was inflicted on her by our gunfire. The *Oslabya* which had already been put *hors de combat*, was sunk at 3.10 p.m. The *Kniaz Souvaroff* which had been isolated, had lost one mast and two funnels, in addition to other severe damage, and was disabled, the entire ship being enveloped in smoke. The rest of the enemy's vessels had fallen into great confusion, and were wending their way eastwards, sustaining severe losses. The vessels belonging to our battleship squadron therefore simultaneously revolved 16 points to the right, and, followed by the armoured cruiser squadron, hotly pursued the enemy, at times attacking their vessels with torpedoes. Thus the bombardment by our main force was continued till 4.45 p.m., always, driving the enemy to the south but without any significant event worthy of mention. Special mention must be made of a stirring incident that took place during this period of the battle; namely, the daring torpedo attacks made upon the enemy's

disabled ship *Souwaroff* by the *Chihaya* and the Hirose destroyer flotilla (under Captain Hirose), at about 3.40 and by the Suzuki destroyer flotilla at about 4.45. Although the result of the former attack was uncertain, it was observed that one of the torpedoes discharged on the occasion of the latter attack struck the enemy's vessel to the rear of the portside causing the vessel to incline ten degrees. During these torpedo attacks, the *Shiranui* of the Hirose flotilla and the *Asashivo* of the Suzuki flotilla were hotly fired upon by the enemy's vessels in the neighbourhood and were each hit by one shot. They were for a time in a dangerous condition, but fortunately they were able to save themselves. At about 4.40 p.m., the enemy, probably despairing of cutting their way to the north, seemed to be gradually flying to the south. Thereupon the main strength of our Fleet, with the armoured cruiser squadron at its head, pursued the retreating enemy. The latter were soon afterward lost sight of in smoke and mist. We thus steamed down to the south over a distance of eight miles, quietly firing upon the second class cruisers, the special service vessels and other ships of the enemy lingering to the right of us. At 5.30, our battleship squadron again turned its course to the north in search of the enemy's main force, while the armoured cruiser squadron went to the attack of the enemy's cruisers by taking a south-westerly course. These two squadrons of ours being thus separately engaged did not see each other until sunset.

At about 5.40 p.m. the battleship squadron delivered an attack on the enemy's special service ship *Ural*, which was close to the larboard side, and sank her. While proceeding still further northwards in search of the enemy our squadron

discovered a group of about six vessels, the remnants of the enemy's force, flying in a north-easterly direction. Our squadron at once approached the enemy and fought first with them in parallel lines, and then advancing ahead of the enemy, checked their advance. The enemy, who had been taking a north-easterly course, gradually turned to the west, finally steaming towards the north-west. The fight in parallel formation continued from 6 p.m. to sunset, and while the enemy's gunfire gradually decreased in power, the efficiency of our guns, which were fired with the utmost calmness, became more and more evident. A warship, presumed to be the *Alexander III.* was the first to fall out of the line and straggle behind. From about 6.40 p.m. a serious fire was observed on board a battleship of the *Borodino* type, and at 7.23 p.m. the vessel was suddenly enveloped by the smoke of an explosion, and instantly sank. Presumably the fire had spread to the magazine. Meanwhile, the vessels belonging to our armoured cruiser squadron, pursuing the enemy's cruiser squadron northwards, witnessed in the south a battleship of the *Borodino* type, which had been disabled and had a heavy list, approach the *Nakhimoff*, the vessel finally capsizing and sinking at 7.07 p.m. According to the prisoners of war, this vessel was the *Alexander III.* and that observed by the battleship squadron was the *Borodino*.

At that time, sunset was drawing near and our destroyer and torpedo-boat flotillas were approaching the enemy from three sides, preparatory to delivering an attack. The battleship squadron therefore gradually relaxed the pressure on the enemy and at sunset (7.28 p.m.) changed the course to

an eastern direction. At the same time, I ordered the *Tatsuta* to convey my orders to the entire fleet that the latter should proceed northwards and assemble at Ullondo the next morning. The engagement of the daytime was thus concluded.

**Operations of The Dewa, Uryu, and Togo
Fighting Detachments and Cruiser Squadron.**

On receipt of the order at 2 p.m. to commence fighting, the Dewa, Uryu and Togo (Masamichi) fighting detachments as well as the cruiser squadron, separating themselves from our main fleet, steamed south in reversed lines with the enemy on the port side, and threatened, in accordance with the pre-arranged plan, the rear of the Russian fleet consisting of special service ships and the cruisers *Oleg*, *Aurora*, *Svietlana*, *Almaz*, *Dmitri Donskoi*, *Vladimir Monomach*, etc. At 2.45 p.m. the Dewa and Uryu detachments, maintaining touch with each other, first opened fire in reversed lines upon the Russian cruiser squadron, and gradually making a detour to the enemy's right across the rear, then opened fire in parallel lines. Availing themselves of their superior speed, these detachments frequently put about their heads and appeared now to the enemy's left and then to the right, thus continuing the attack for some 30 minutes. The Russian rear detachments were thus gradually thrown into disorder, and the special service ships after repeatedly changing their course, were at a loss as to their own disposition. In the meanwhile, a little after 3 p.m. a vessel of the *Aurora* type rushed out of the enemy's line and threatened to attack our forces, whose fierce fire, however, succeed-

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ed in repulsing her with heavy damage. At about 3.40 p.m. three Russian destroyers again dashed toward us, but were easily driven off before they could do anything.

The joint attack of the Dewa and Uryu detachment showed a remarkable development by 4 p.m. The rear detachments of the enemy had been completely routed and had become separated from one another. All their vessels had sustained more or less damage and some special service ships had already been disabled.

About 4.20 p.m. the Uryu detachment observed a two-funnelled Russian special service ship with three masts (possibly the *Anajir*?) standing alone, and immediately sank her. Another special service vessel with four masts and one funnel (probably the *Irtish*) was then sighted by the same detachment, which opened fire and almost destroyed her. By this time the cruiser squadron and the Togo detachment had arrived, and they at once joined the Dewa and Uryu detachments in attacking the already routed Russian cruisers and special service ships. At 4.40 p.m. four Russian battleships (or coast defence ships), pressed from the north by our main fleet, arrived and joined the Russian cruisers, so that the Uryu detachment and cruiser squadron were for a time engaged at a short distance in an arduous fight with a powerful enemy. As a result all the vessels of these two squadrons sustained damages, which, however, were fortunately not serious.

Prior to this, the *Kasagi*, flagship of the Dewa detachment, was struck below the water-line at the bunker on the port side and commenced to leak badly. She was obliged to retire to smooth water, where she could be temporarily

repaired. Vice-Admiral Dewa transferred to Rear-Admiral Uryu the command of his whole detachment, with the exception of the *Kasagi* and *Chitose*, which under the command of the former arrived at Aburadani Bay at 6 p.m. Hoisting his flag on the *Chitose*, Vice-Admiral Dewa issued from the same bay in the evening and steamed north, but the *Kasagi* was unable to take part in the engagement the following day, as her repairs could not be executed in time.

The *Naniwa*, flagship of the Uryu detachment, had also been hit below the water-line in the after part, and at about 5.10 p.m. she was compelled to retire for repairs.

By this time the enemy had been thrown into complete disorder, both in the south and north. At 5.30 p.m. our armoured cruiser squadron, parting from the main forces, attacked the enemy's cruisers from the south. At the same time the enemy's warship fled in groups to the northward, and were pursued by the Uryu and Togo detachments and the cruiser squadron. Whilst in pursuit, they found the Russian battleship *Kniaz Souvaroff* and the repairing ship *Kamtchatka* lying disabled. The cruiser squadron and Togo detachment immediately attacked them, and the *Kamtchatka* was sent to the bottom at 7.10 a.m. The Fujimoto destroyer flotilla, attached to the cruiser squadron, then attacked the *Kniaz Souvaroff*. The latter resisted to the last, firing a small gun at the stern, but she was twice torpedoed and eventually sank at 7.20 p.m. On the accomplishment of this task, these detachments and the cruiser squadron received a wireless message ordering them to assemble at Ullon-do, and therefore all the vessels steamed away in a north-easterly direction.

Operations of Destroyer and Torpedo Boat Flotillas.

The night attack of the 27th was fiercely and gallantly commenced by all our destroyer and torpedo-boat flotillas immediately on the conclusion of the engagement in the daytime.

From the morning on this day, a strong south-westerly gale prevailed, causing heavy waves. Observing that the management of small vessels was rendered extremely difficult, all the torpedo-boat flotillas under my direct command were ordered to take refuge in Miura Bay prior to the opening of the engagement in the daytime. Toward evening, however, the wind considerably abated, but the sea still ran high, and our torpedoers operating in the open sea were placed at no small disadvantage. But all the destroyer and torpedo-boat flotillas, anxious not to allow this rare opportunity to slip by, assembled before sunset in spite of the wind and waves. They vied with each other in attacking the enemy. The Fujimoto destroyer flotilla pressed hard on the enemy's van from a northern direction, the Yajima destroyer flotilla and Kawase torpedo-boat flotilla from a north-easterly direction, while the Yoshijima destroyer flotilla attacked the enemy's rear from an eastern direction, and the Hirose (Juntaro) destroyer flotilla from a south-easterly direction. The torpedo-boat flotillas under Fukuda (Masateru), Otaki, Kondo (Tsunematsu), Aoyama and Kawada, pursued from a southern direction the enemy's main squadron as well as a group of cruisers proceeding parallel to the left rear of the main squadron on the enemy's side. At sunset, we gradually disposed our squadrons in order to envelope the enemy

from three sides. Apparently giving way to the danger thus threatening them the enemy, after sunset, fled in confusion to the south-west and then appeared to change their course to the east. On the delivery of the first attack by the Yajima destroyer flotilla on the enemy's head at 8.15 p.m., all the destroyer and torpedo-boat flotillas rushed onward simultaneously and swarmed around the enemy, whom they fiercely attacked at close range until 11 p.m. From sunset the enemy defended themselves to the utmost by gunfire and searchlights, but finally gave way to our attack. The enemy's ships lost sight of each other, and separately sought to escape, but were pursued by our attackers. A terrible *mélée* ensued, resulting at least in the complete loss of the fighting and navigating capacity of the enemy's battleship *Sissoi Veliky*, armoured cruisers *Admiral Makhimoff* and *Monomach*, all of which were torpedoed. On our side, the torpedo boat No. 69 (commanding boat) of the Fukuda torpedo-boat flotilla, torpedo boat No. 34 (commanding boat) of the Aoyama torpedo-boat flotilla, and torpedo boat No. 35 of the Kawada torpedo-boat flotilla, were sunk by the enemy's gunfire while delivering the night attack. The destroyers *Harusame*, *Akatsuki*, *Ikazuchi*, and *Yūgiri*, and torpedo boats *Sagi*, No. 68, and No. 33 sustained some damage due to the enemy's gunfire or through collision, and for a while were prevented from participating in the operations. The casualties were comparatively large, especially in the Fukuda, Aoyama, and Kawada torpedo-boat flotillas. But the crews of the three sunken torpedo boats were saved by their fellow boats *Karigane*, No. 31, and No. 61, and others.

According to the statement since made by the prisoners of war, the severity of the torpedo attack on that night was almost beyond description. Our destroyers and boats advanced in such quick succession to the attack that the enemy had no time to prepare for defence, and the distance between the attackers and defenders was so short that our boats entered within the dead angle of the enemy's guns, which therefore could not be laid on our vessels.

In addition to the above, the Suzuki (Kantaro) destroyer flotilla and the torpedo-boat flotillas not mentioned above, searched for the enemy in other directions. On the 28th at 2 a.m. the Suzuki destroyer flotilla discovered two of the enemy's vessels steaming northwards at a point 27 nautical miles north-east by east of Karasaki, and at once torpedoed them, sinking one. According to the statement of the prisoners, this vessel was the battleship *Navarin*, which received two consecutive hits from torpedoes on each side of the hull. Other flotillas searched for the enemy in every direction throughout the night, but failed to discover any of the enemy's vessels.

General Description of the Operations on The 28th.

At dawn on the 28th, the fog that had prevailed since the preceding day had cleared away. At that time our battleship and armoured cruiser squadrons had reached a point 20 nautical miles south of Ullondo. Other fighting detachments and the destroyer flotillas which executed the torpedo attack during the preceding night were on their way to the rendezvous by different routes from the rear.

At 5.20 a.m., when I was about to order our cruiser squadron to extend in a line of search to the east and west, in order to cut off the enemy's retreat, the cruiser squadron, which was proceeding northwards at a distance of 60 nautical miles in the rear, discovered the enemy and reported that several streaks of smoke were observed in an eastern direction. Immediately afterwards, the squadron approached the enemy and reported that the enemy's squadron consisted of four battleships (two were subsequently discovered to be coast defence ships) and two cruisers, and that it was taking a north-easterly direction. It was evident that this squadron was the main force of the remaining enemy. Our battleship and armoured cruiser squadrons therefore changed their course, and gradually turning to the east pressed hard on the line of the enemy's advance. The Togo and Uryu fighting detachments also joined the cruiser squadron and guarded the enemy's rear. At 10.30 a.m. at a point 18 nautical miles south of Takeshima the enemy's vessels were completely enveloped. They consisted of the battleships *Nicolas I.* and *Orel*, the coast defence ships *General Admiral Apraxine* and *Admiral Seniavin*, and cruiser *Isumrud*. Another cruiser straggled far behind in the south and finally disappeared. The enemy's vessels had been severely damaged and were no match against our superior force, so that immediately after the opening of gunfire by our battleship and cruiser squadrons, Rear Admiral Nebogatoff, commander of the enemy's squadron, and his subordinate officers expressed their desire to surrender. I therefore accepted this proposal, and specially permitted the officers to wear their swords. But the enemy's cruiser *Isumrud*, availing

herself of her high speed, escaped southwards prior to the surrender, but being checked by our Togo fighting detachment, she then ran eastwards. The *Chitose*, arriving from Aburatani Bay after sinking *en route* the same morning one of the enemy's destroyers, set out at once in pursuit of the *Izumrud*, which, however, made good her escape in a northerly direction.

Prior to this the Uryu detachment, while proceeding northward, discovered at 7 a.m. a Russian warship in a western direction. Thereupon a section, consisting of the *Otowa* and *Niitaka* under command of Captain Arima, commander of the former vessel, was ordered to attack the Russian ship. This section approached the enemy at 9 a.m. and found that the ship was the *Svietlana*, which was also accompanied by a destroyer. The enemy's vessels were immediately pursued and attacked, the engagement lasting about an hour. At 11.06 a.m. the *Svietlana* was sunk of Chukpyōn Bay. The *Niitaka*, acting in co-operation with our destroyer *Murakumo*, which had just arrived on the scene, pursued the enemy's destroyer *Bystri* and at 11.50 a.m. the latter ran aground and was destroyed in an unnamed bay about 5 nautical miles north of Chukpyōn Bay. The survivors from these two Russian vessels were taken on board our specially commissioned ships *America Maru* and *Kasuga Maru*.

The main portion of the Combined Fleet which had received the enemy's offer of surrender was still in the neighbourhood of the place of surrender, engaged in the disposal of the four surrendered Russian ships, when at about 3 p.m. the *Admiral Oushakoff* was sighted coming

from a southern direction. The *Iwate* and *Yakumo* dashed forward in order to encounter the Russian ship. The latter then attempted to escape southward, but was overtaken at a little past 5 p.m. and was at once called on to surrender. The enemy made no reply, but at once opened fire on us. We therefore returned the enemy's fire and finally sank the vessel. About 300 survivors were rescued by us. Our destroyer *Sazanami* and *Kagerō* discovered at about 3.30 p.m. at a point some 40 nautical miles southwest of Ullondo Island, two Russian destroyers coming from an eastern direction. Pursuing them at full speed, our vessels overtook the enemy at 4.45 p.m. and opened fire on them. The enemy's second destroyer thereupon hoisted a white flag as a sign of surrender. The *Sazanami* took possession of the destroyer, which proved to be the *Biedovi*, and found on board Admiral Rojestvensky and his staff, who, with the crew of the destroyer, were taken prisoner by the *Sazanami*. The *Kagerō* continued her pursuit of the other Russian destroyer until 6.30 p.m., when the latter succeeded in escaping northward. The Uryu detachment and the Yajima destroyer flotilla, while searching for the enemy in a western direction, discovered at 5 p.m. the *Dmitri Donskoi* steaming northward. The Russian vessel was immediately pursued and on reaching a point some 30 nautical miles south of Ullondo Island at 7 p.m., the *Otowa* and *Niitaka*, together with the destroyers *Asagiri*, *Shirakumo* and *Fubuki*, were sighted in front of the enemy, coming from the direction of Chukpyōng Bay. They pressed the Russian cruiser from a western direction and opened fire on her, thus placing her between two fires. The heavy firing continued

till after sunset. The enemy's ship though greatly damaged was not sunk, and when night came she was lost sight of. After the firing was over, the *Fubuki* and the Yajima destroyer flotilla repeatedly attacked the Russian ship. Though the result of the attack was not then clear, the *Dmitri Donskoi* was on the following morning discovered sunk off the south-eastern coast of Ullondo Island. The survivors from her had landed on the island and were subsequently taken on board the *Kasuga* and *Fubuki*.

While the main portion of the Combined Fleet was engaged in the work of pursuit in the north, there were in the south also some catches at the scene of the previous day's engagement. Early on this day the special service ships *Shinano Maru*, *Tainan Maru*, and *Yarwata Maru*, which had been despatched for the purpose of clearing the scene of the engagement, discovered at a point some 30 nautical miles north-east of Karasaki the enemy's battleship *Sissoi Veliky*, which was in a sinking condition, owing to the damages sustained during the torpedo attack on the previous night. The necessary measures to capture her were immediately taken and the survivors were rescued by us. The ship finally sank at 11.05 a.m. The destroyer *Shiranui* and the special service ship *Sado Maru* met at about 5.30 a.m. at a point some 5 nautical miles east of Kotosaki, Tsushima, the *Admiral Nakhimoff*, which was in a sinking condition, and subsequently discovered the *Vladimir Monomach*, which had a considerable list, approaching the vicinity of the same point. The *Sado Maru* took measures to capture the two ships. But both of them were water-logged and, after the removal of their crews to our

ship, they sank, one after the other, at about 10 a.m. At about the same time, the Russian destroyer *Gromki* also appeared in that neighbourhood, but suddenly changed her course northward in order to escape. The *Shiranui* pursued her, and acting in co-operation with the torpedo-boat No. 63, silenced the enemy's guns and captured the destroyer off Ulsan at about 11.30 a.m., taking her crew prisoner. This vessel was also severely damaged and she subsequently sank at 12.43 p.m.

After the battle our gun-boats and special service ships instituted a search along the coasts near the scene of engagement and rescued a large number of the crews of the enemy's sunken warships. Taken together with the prisoners from the five warships captured in this battle, the total has almost reached 6,000.

The above is the outline of the naval battle from the afternoon of the 27th May to the afternoon of the 28th. Afterwards, a portion of our fleet searched for the enemy far in the south, but could not discover any of the enemy's vessels. The enemy's fleet which attempted the passage of the Sea of Japan consisted of 38 vessels, and only a few cruisers, destroyers, and special service ships escaped from being sunk or captured by us. The losses of our fleet during this battle continuing for two days were three torpedo boats only. There are some vessels which have sustained more or less damage, but none of them is unfit for future service. Our total casualties throughout the fleet amounted to 116 officers and men killed and 538 wounded. The details have already been reported.

In this encounter the enemy's force did not show much

disparity as compared with ours, and the enemy's officers and men, it must be admitted, fought with the utmost energy on behalf of their country. The fact that in spite of these circumstances, our Combined Fleet has been able to win a victory and achieve such a miraculous success as above described, must be attributed to the illustrious virtues of H.M. the Emperor and not to any human power. In particular, I cannot but thank the unseen protection of the spirits of our Imperial Ancestors for the smallness of the losses sustained by our fleet and men. Even our officers and men who advanced so gallantly against the enemy and fought so fiercely, seem, now that the results of the battle are known, almost at a loss how to express their feelings at the wonderful victory.

Supplementary Note.

The enemy's vessels which appeared on the scene of the battle were as follows :—

EIGHT BATTLESHIPS :—

6 sunk :—*Kniaz Souzwaroff, Imperator Alexander III., Borodino, Oslabya, Sissoi Veliky, Navarin.*

2 captured :—*Orel, Imperator Nicolai I.*

NINE CRUISERS :—

4 sunk :—*Admiral Nakhimoff, Dnuitri Donskoi, Vladimir Monomach, Svetlana.*

3 escaped to Manila and interned :—*Aurora, Oleg, Jemtchug.*

1 escaped to Vladivostock :—*Almaz.*

III.

Japanese Casualties.

The list of Japanese casualties during the recent naval battle, reported up to noon on May 1 is as follows:—

Vessels.	Killed.	Seriously Wounded.	Slightly Wounded.	Total.
<i>Mikasa</i>	8	21	34	63
<i>Shikishima</i>	13	7	17	37
<i>Asahi</i>	10	7	22	39
<i>Fuji</i>	8	10	10	28
<i>Azuma</i>	10	7	22	39
<i>Izumo</i>	3	6	17	26
<i>Asama</i>	3	7	5	15
<i>Tokitswa</i>	1	0	14	15
<i>Iwate</i>	0	2	12	14
<i>Yakumo</i>	3	1	7	11
<i>Nisshin</i>	7	9	11	27
<i>Kasuga</i>	6	3	17	26
<i>Nanisea</i>	1	0	16	17
<i>Chitose</i>	2	1	3	6
<i>Hashidate</i>	0	2	3	5
<i>Matsushima</i>	0	0	1	1
<i>Otowa</i>	6	2	18	26
<i>Tsushima</i>	4	0	15	19
<i>Niitaka</i>	1	1	2	4
<i>Akashi</i>	3	1	6	10
<i>Suma</i>	0	0	3	3
<i>Akitsushima</i>	0	0	2	2
<i>Izumi</i>	3	1	6	10
<i>Chiyoda</i>	0	0	2	2

<i>Chihaya</i>	0	0	4	4
<i>Asagiri</i>	0	1	0	1
<i>Usugumo</i>	0	0	1	1
<i>Akebono</i>	0	0	4	4
<i>Ikazuchi</i>	1	0	0	1
<i>Oboro</i>	1	0	5	6
<i>Shiranui</i>	4	1	8	13
<i>Fubuki</i>	0	0	1	1
<i>Kasagi</i>	1	3	5	9
First torpedo-flotilla ...	6	3	7	16
Tenth flotilla	0	0	1	1
Eleventh flotilla	0	0	1	1
Seventeenth flotilla ...	8	4	15	27
Eighteenth flotilla	2	7	6	15

The above may be classified as 113 killed, 424 wounded, the grand total being 537. It is stated that no casualties occurred on board the *Itsukushima*, *Chinyen*, the seventh fighting detachment, the 9th, 15th, 16th, 19th, and 20th torpedo-boat flotillas, *Murakumo*, *Arare*, *Kumano Maru* and *Manshu Maru*.

IV.

Miscellaneous.

Imperial Benevolence.

Acting under the command of His Majesty the Emperor, Admiral Viscount Ito, Chief of the Naval Board of Command, has sent the following instructions to Admiral Togo, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet:—

His Majesty the Emperor has been pleased to authorize Admiral Togo, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet,

to accord the following treatment to Rear-Admiral Nebogatoff and other officers who have surrendered with the battleships *Imperator Nikolai I* and *Orel*, and the armoured coast defence ships *General Admiral Apraxine* and *Admiral Seniavin* :—

1.—Rear-Admiral Nebogatoff may be permitted to send to the Tsar a report on the naval battle, together with the list of the Russian casualties and prisoners.

2.—The Russian officers taken prisoner from the above-mentioned warships may be allowed to return home on parole.



Position of the Baltic Squadron in the
Eastern Seas.

(1)

(Issued by the Imperial Naval Headquarters on Apr. 17.)

“It is reliably reported that the Second Russian Pacific Squadron was seen at anchor at Kam-rah, Annam, on the 14th inst.”

Kam-rah is about 160 nautical miles north of Saigon. It is described as a fine harbour, being in fact one of the best in Eastern Asia.



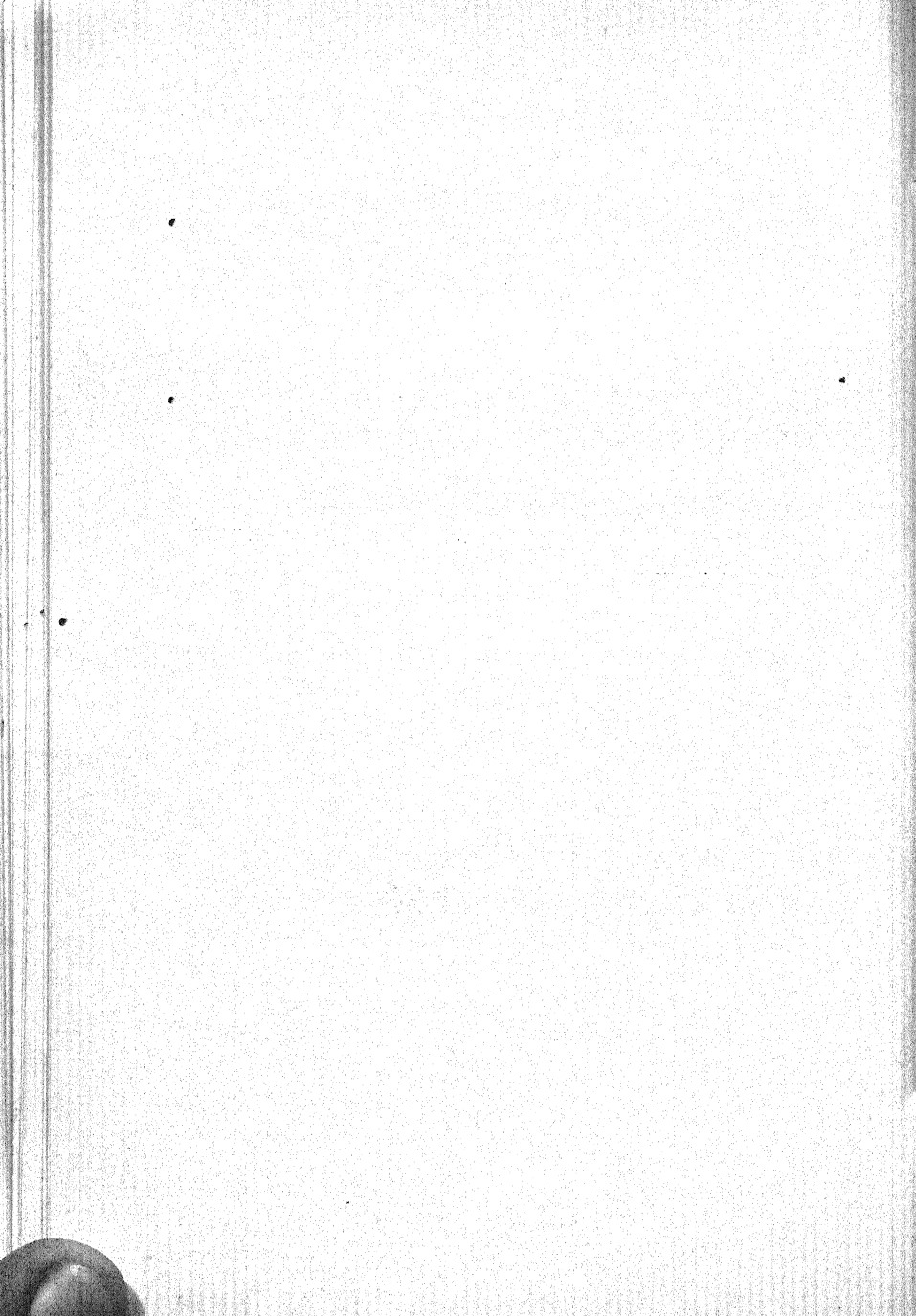
(2)

(Issued by the Imperial Naval Headquarters on Apr. 22.)

A report by a trustworthy eyewitness of the position of the vessels belonging to the Baltic Squadron at Kam-ranh Bay is as follows :—

A warship having three masts and two funnels (the *Dmitri Donskoi* type) and an auxiliary cruiser having two masts and three funnels are patrolling the outside of the harbour. Two merchant steamers, each having four masts and one funnel, are at anchor outside the northern entrance of the harbour. From this entrance it can be seen that five war-vessels appearing to be battle-ships are at anchor inside the harbour. Two of these vessels, each having two masts and three funnels, have an Admiral's flag hoisted on the top of their front masts. Outside the southern entrance of the harbour, six warships are at anchor near the shore in single line. Dense columns of smoke are rising from inside the harbour.

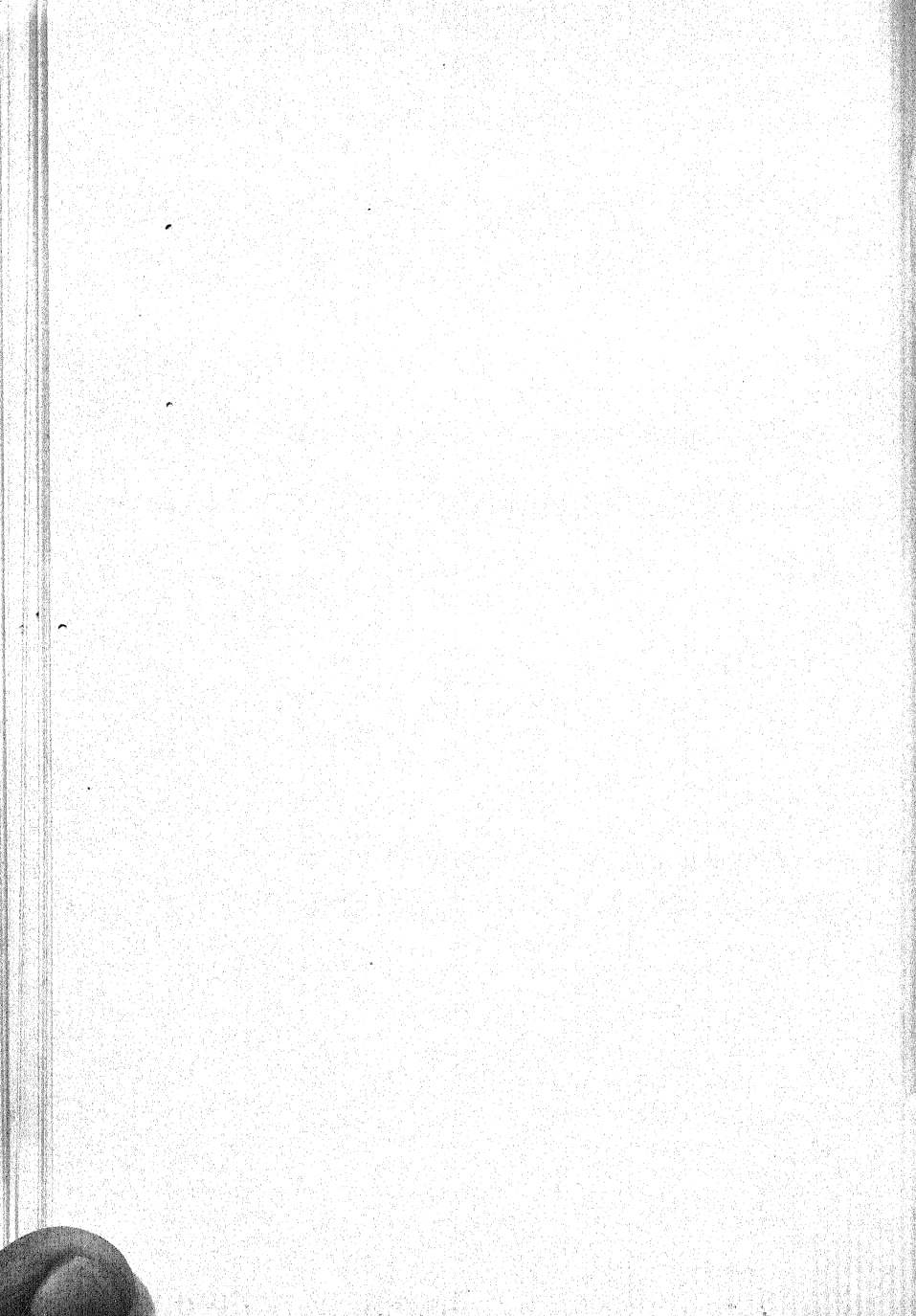




PART II.

BATTLES ON LAND.

(JAN. 11-SEPT. 13, 1903.)



SKIRMISH IN NORTH KOREA.

January 9.

*(A report from the Headquarters of the Japanese forces
in Korea, received in Tokyo on January 11.)*

A body of Japanese troops at Hamheung, North Korea, has encountered a force of the 9th Regiment of Cossacks at a point near Hongwŏn, the result being that the Russians were immediately driven off, leaving nine killed behind. The spoils in the engagement were 9 rifles, 8 lances, 2 horses, and other munitions of war.

RUSSIAN ATTACK NEAR NIUCHWANG.

January 11-16.

(1)

*(A report from the Garrison in the Liaotung Peninsula,
received in Tokyo on January 12.)*

At 10 a. m. on the 11th inst. a cavalry detachment of our army encountered about four squadrons of the enemy's cavalry north of Tangmasai, and succeeded in repulsing them after an engagement lasting till 2.30 p. m., heavy loss being inflicted upon the enemy. Subsequently the enemy was reinforced by several cavalry squadrons, with eight guns.

He was therefore enticed to Liuerhpao and is now being successfully engaged. From the previous evening till this morning, several small bodies of the enemy's cavalry stealthily advanced between Anshantien and Haicheng and between Yingkow and Tashihkiao, and damaged the railway to some extent. Repairs were, however, at once carried out and the road is already re-opened.

Yesterday afternoon over 2,000 Russians with artillery attacked Niuchwang and compelled our garrison there to temporarily retire from the town. The enemy is now being vigorously attacked, our troops having been greatly reinforced.

Another body of the enemy's cavalry also pressed close on Niukiatus (a short distance north of Yingkow), but did no damage.

(2)

(Received on the afternoon of January 13.)

The enemy's detachment consisting of eight squadrons of cavalry with 12 guns enveloped our Commissariat Headquarters at Niukiatus at 2 p.m. on the 12th and made an assault from the direction of Sankiatsz. The enemy was, however, completely driven off. The casualties on the enemy's side are at least 80.

Judging from the enemy's killed and wounded left on field and from various reports, the enemy's force consisted of a cavalry detachment under Major-General Mistchenko, who had also the Second Infantry Regiment of Railway Guard under him.

(3)

*(A report from the Garrison in the Licotung peninsula,
on the night of January 13.)*

The enemy's troops repulsed in the neighbourhood of Ying-kow on the 12th inst. fled in disorder north of Takaokan.

Judging from the number of the dead and wounded, 62 and 6 respectively, left behind by the enemy and the arms strewn over the battle-field, the enemy's casualties must have been no less than 200.

A body of our troops on the 13th drove the enemy off Niuchwang, and caused him to retreat in confusion.

(4)

*(A report from the Headquarters of the Manchurian Armies, received
in Tokyo on the morning of January 18.)*

On the 14 inst. one of our detachments surrounded a force of the enemy's troops near the Sanchaho, to the west of Niuchwang, and routed them. The enemy's loss was over 300 killed and wounded. The spoils of war, including arms, are numerous.

According to a staff officer belonging to the above detachment, numerous Chinese Imperial soldiers were founded in the ranks of the enemy who engaged our forces.

On the 16th inst. 500 to 600 of the enemy's cavalry, with more than 10 guns, which were put to rout from the direction of Niuchwang, fled to the north-east through Laotuyong-lu. On the evening of the same day our cavalry detachment had an encounter with Cossacks near Laohoshe.

The detachment reports that some of these Russian troopers had Chinese coats on, while others wore Chinese caps in addition and that great numbers were wholly attired in Chinese costume and wore pigtails. These troopers were observed to be greatly fatigued.

THE SITUATION IN THE DIRECTION OF HSIENCHANG.

January 23.

(Received in Tokyo on the afternoon of January 24.)

On the 23rd inst. a body of our troops dislodged about a squadron of the enemy's cavalry from a point north-west of Weitsz'yu (north-east of Hsienchang) and occupied it, a number of horses and arms falling into our hands.

Another body of our troops attacked and routed the enemy in the neighbourhood of Changcheng. His casualties were over 20 and five Russians, including some officers, were taken prisoners. A number of arms and horses fell into our possession.

THE SITUATION ON THE SHA-HO.

January 25.

*(A report from the Headquarters of the Manchurian Armies,
received in Tokyo on the afternoon of January 27.)*

On the 25th inst. the enemy on the right bank of the Hun-ho commenced operations, a force not less than one army

corps advancing on Hohkeutai and Chantsiepaow from the district south of Changtar. On the 26th inst. our troops assumed the offensive, and a detachment of the enemy, about one division strong, in the vicinity of Chantsiepaow was driven off to the direction of Liutiaokeu. Since the 26th, another force of our troops has been fiercely engaged with the enemy, over the Division strong, in the vicinity of Hohkeutai.

BATTLE OF HEIKEUTAI.

January 25-29.

*(A report from the Headquarters of the Manchurian Armies,
received in Tokyo on the 9th 10th of January 29.)*

Our force which occupied Liutiaokow yesterday was twice attacked during the night by a strong force of the enemy, but he was, however, repulsed. At day-break another body of our troops attacked the enemy stationed near Feitsaihotsz' (about 2½ miles north of Heikeutai) and captured his position.

Our detachment which attacked Heikeutai was subjected during the night (28th) to several severe counter-attacks of the enemy, but these were all repulsed, our troops occupying position in the morning.

The enemy's troops in the direction of Liutiaokow and Heikeutai have all retired to the right banks of the Hun-ho and are being pursued by our troops. At Chentanpao and Litajentun we were frequently attacked by the enemy, but he was each time repulsed. The enemy's troops who attacked us in the direction of Litajentun and Chentanpao con-

sisted of the 8th and 10th Army Corps, while those that attacked in the direction of Heikeutai were composed of a composite corps consisting of the 1st Army Corps and Infantry Sharpshooters with a cavalry division under Mischenko. We took some 500 prisoners, including officers. The casualties on both sides are now under investigation.

Further Success.

*(A report from the Headquarters of the Manchurian Armies,
received in Tokyo on January 29.)*

On the 28th inst. the enemy's artillery occasionally bombarded our position on the Right Wing and the Centre of the Army, and small detachments of the enemy attacked us in several quarters, but these attacks were immediately repulsed.

In the direction of our Left Wing one of our detachments which had dispersed the enemy at Chentanpao on the 26th inst. succeeded in capturing Liutiao-kow and Yangkiawopeng (about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Chentanpao) on the 28th inst., a portion of the enemy's forces which had confronted the same detachment having retreated to the north and another to the west. Another detachment of our troops advancing on Heikeutai finally succeeded in occupying the enemy's infantry position south-east thereof and is now attacking the enemy with a view to capturing Heikeutai.

Another detachment of our forces captured Haerhpao (about 5 miles south of Heikeupao), after dispersing the enemy's forces consisting of one regiment of infantry and one brigade of cavalry, with 12 guns.

The enemy's forces which have been engaged up till to-day in the attack on the flank of our Left Wing principally consist of the following :—

The 8th Army Corps (the 14th and 15th Divisions of Infantry).

The 2nd and 5th Rifle Infantry Brigades from European Russia.

The 9th Division of Infantry of the 10th Army Corps.
A portion of the 61st Division of Infantry Reserves.

A portion of the 1st Siberian Army Corps (the 1st and 9th Division of East Siberian Rifle Infantry).

Where Enemy Retreated.

*(A report from the Headquarters of the Manchurian Armies,
received in Tokyo on the night of January 29.)*

Last night the outposts of the two Armies were incessantly engaged in the direction of our Right and Centre, but otherwise no remarkable change in the situation occurred. On our Left the enemy maintained a desultory bombardment during the night.

The main body of the enemy who attacked us in the direction of Chen'anpao and Heikeutai appears to have retreated through Nienyupao (about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Changtan) toward Sz'fantai (some 10 miles west of Changtan). The killed left by the enemy in the direction of Chentanpao and Heikeutai were numerous, but we are not yet in receipt of any exact information.

Activity of the enemy's outposts.

*(A report from the Headquarters of the Manchurian Armies,
received in Tokyo on January 30.)*

Last night the enemy's scouts appeared at several places in front of our position in the direction of the Right Wing of the Army, but they were repulsed each time by our outposts. No further incident has occurred.

In the direction of the Centre, from about 10 to 11 p. m. last night the enemy's artillery on the heights west of Manpaoshan fired on Chiensantaokantsz' and the vicinity of Yaotun. To-day two of the enemy's guns on the north-west of Liu-changtun and the enemy's mortars on the heights west of Manpaoshan also opened fire upon the heights north of Changlingtsz' and the vicinity of Yaotun.

In the direction of the Left Wing, about 11 p. m. last night some two companies of the enemy's infantry in the vicinity of Linshengpao fired at random on our positions. The enemy constructed last night two additional skirmishers' trenches as well as several smaller trenches. From 8.30 a. m. to-day the enemy's heavy guns and field guns, in the neighbourhood of Siaohantaitz', about 12 in all, continuously bombarded Chentanpao. About 3.30 p. m. six companies of the enemy's infantry entered Huangti from Erhtaitz'.

On the right bank of the Hur-ho, at about 2 p. m. some two battalions of the enemy's infantry attacked our forces at Tutaitz'. They were immediately engaged by our troops there, but further details are not yet known.

During the engagement since the 25th inst., the enemy's

dead left in the direction of Litajentun, Chentahpao and Heikeutai number no less than 1,200.

Further Fighting.

*(A report from the Headquarters of the Manchurian Armies,
received in Tokyo on January 31.)*

In the direction of our Right and Central Armies, the enemy's artillery opened fire yesterday (the 30th) upon several points of our positions, while small forces of the enemy proceeding to attack us from several quarters were repulsed by our outposts. In the direction of our Left Army, the enemy's heavy guns vigorously fired on Peiyentai (about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Mankiayuantzu) and Chentanpao. This morning the enemy bombarded Chentanpao, Yapatai (about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Chentanpao) and Litajentun, and some two companies of his infantry issued from the vicinity of the southern end of Peitaitz in order to attack our position at Chentanpao, but they were repulsed.

Yesterday afternoon, the 30th, two companies of the enemy's infantry proceeding from the direction of Changtan advanced on Yatzupao (about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles northwest of Chentanpao), and another force consisting of two battalions of infantry and one regiment of cavalry attempted to attack Tutaitzu, but they were all repulsed by our forces. According to the statement of the prisoners, Cavalry General Mishtchenko, who has been conspicuous for his daring operations against our left flank, was wounded in the leg on the 27th inst. in the vicinity of Haerhpao.

Detailed Official Report.

(A report on the Battle near Heikeutai, received in Tokyo from the Commander-in-Chief of the Manchurian Armies on February 1.)

The recent engagement on the Hun-ho, which lasted from the 25th to the 29th ult., has been designated the Battle of Heikeutai.

The Army organized for the purpose of attacking the enemy who had advanced to the vicinity of Heikeutai, assembled in the neighbourhood of Tatai about noon on January 25. On that day a detachment of our troops stationed at Heikeutai was surrounded by the enemy's force about a division strong, and after offering a stubborn resistance fell back under cover of night in the direction of Kuchengtsze.

On January 26, the Commander of the above-mentioned Army commenced his operation against Heikeutai, by ordering his Right Column to take up its position along the Sumapao-Toupao line and his Left Column to the left of it, while the whole of his Artillery Corps was deployed at the western extremity of Loukia. It snowed hard and the cold was intense. The range of vision being thus seriously obstructed, our operations were considerably delayed. It was about noon that the attack was actually commenced. Shortly afterward it was reported that another force of the enemy, about a division strong, advancing from Changtan, had invested Chentanpao and further detailed a battalion or two against us. Thereupon a detachment of our troops stationed in the vicinity of Kuchengtsze was at once ordered to drive back this force of the enemy.

The Left Column of our Army deployed along the Su-

mapao-Wukiatsze line, while the enemy occupied the Heikeutai-Toupao line. The enemy's position at Toupao almost presented the aspect of a fortress, being very strongly defended with machine guns. It was thus evident that the success of the attack on Heikeutai depended on the capture of Toupao. Our strength was, therefore, concentrated upon that place. The Right Column, driving before it about two battalions of the enemy at the eastern approach to Liaokiao, deployed along the Liaokiao-Sumapao line and gallantly pressed against the enemy over an open ground completely exposed to the enemy's fire. The enemy's batteries with thirty guns, which were arranged round Heikeutai, skilfully poured an oblique fire upon our troops, thereby inflicting heavy loss on us. The advent of dusk therefore saw us still unsuccessful in our attempt.

On January 27, the enemy who pressed our Right Column retreated, whereupon the detachment in the vicinity of Kuchengtsze was brought up to the attack of Heikeutai, being thus constituted into the Central Column of the Army, with its Left resting on Sumapao.

At the same time, a corps of troops that was stationed near Langtungkeu was ordered to occupy the Liutiaokow-Likiawopeng line, thus guarding the right rear of the Right Wing and the left rear of Chentanpao. Another force was sent to Hsiuserhpao, charged with the duty of clearing that place of the enemy and guarding the left rear of our Army.

The above-mentioned corps in the vicinity of Langtungkeu left there at 10.45 a. m., and bravely advanced along the east of Tatai and in face of the fierce fire of the enemy, about a division strong, who were occupying the Liutiaokow-Li-

kiawopeng line. It thus was able to secure the safety of the right rear of the Right Column of our Army.

Our Army fought gallantly in attacking Heikeutai, but owing to the constant increase of forces, especially guns, on the part of the enemy, we lost heavily and our operations made slow progress. But nothing daunted, our troops persevered, steadily gaining upon the enemy step by step.

Our Left Column was attacked on its flank and rear by a force of the enemy, about one division strong, which had arrived from the direction of Neuchu and Hunanglashetsze, and was also fired on from the rear by the enemy's infantry and horse artillery who had penetrated the neighbourhood of Pahuangti. The left wing of the column, having sustained heavy casualties in officers and men, was compelled to retire temporarily to Sanchienpao.

During the night our Army was attacked in every direction. In particular, in the neighbourhood of Sumapao our troops were attacked both from the front and rear by the enemy's forces, each of which consisted of a regiment. After a fierce mêlée, we were able to drive off the enemy in every direction.

Our detachment which had advanced in the direction of Hsiuerhpao, having met with resistance from a superior force of the enemy, halted at the line extending from Chukiawopeng to Hsiehshao.

Our corps which advanced on the 28th from the neighbourhood of Langtungkeu, delivered a skilful attack on the enemy, and its right wing occupied Liutaokow at 9.30 a.m., while the left wing captured Likiawopeng at 3 p. m. The attack was continued by the different sections of our army sent against Heikeutai. In the direction of the Central Column,

however, the remnant of the enemy's force which had delivered an attack during the previous night, still remained in the village of Sumapao and fired at our troops from the rear. In consequence of this, a portion of our column was detailed to attack this enemy's force, which our troops finally annihilated. In this engagement we took over 200 prisoners.

The Left Column, observing one of our detachments proceeding in its rear and flank towards Hsiuerhpao, gallantly advanced on Wukiatsze, which they recovered.

The detachment which had advanced in the direction of Hsiuerhpao attacked and defeated a superior force of the enemy and occupied that place at 3 a. m.

According to the original arrangements, our force at Langtungkeu was to have left there at 11 a. m. to join in an attack on the enemy at Heikeutai, which was to be made by the extreme left of our Army. As, however, its rear was threatened by a powerful force of the enemy's troops on the line connecting Pahuangti and Haerhpao, the above-mentioned force was compelled to engage this enemy first. Therefore a portion of the force was dispatched for the purpose, and it finally succeeded, in co-operation with a detachment at Hsiuerhpao, in driving off the enemy's troops at Pahuangti, the latter retreating in the direction of Hungkiawopeng. This force of the enemy consisted of about a regiment of infantry, a brigade of cavalry, and 12 field and two or three machine guns.

Up to the 29th the whole of our forces had delivered severe attacks upon the enemy, lasting three days and nights, but were unable to attain the desired object. Thereupon a fresh night attack was decided on, all the forces being ex-

horted to do their utmost.

The different bodies constituting the Army attacking Heikeŭtai made several attempts to advance, at the risk of annihilation, only to sustain severe losses due to the enemy's artillery, especially to his machine guns. Nothing daunted, our troops arduously continued their attack, and at 5.30 a.m. the enemy began to give way before our furious onslaught. Body after body of our troops then rushed into Heikeutai and the place was firmly occupied at 9.30 a.m. Our troops at once pursued the enemy and finally reached Tutaitdze *via* Yentaitdze. A portion of the left detachment also occupied Huanglashetsze. The detachment at Hsiuerhpao also repulsed the enemy confronting it and succeeded in occupying the line along the Hun-ho connecting Chitaitdze and a village five kilometres north of the latter.

At 5 a.m. the same day the detachment which had been in the neighbourhood of Tatai, acting in co-operation with another detachment stationed in the vicinity of Likiawopeng, drove back a small force of the enemy and occupied the neighbourhood of Feitsaihotsze. The main force of this detachment immediately pursued the retreating enemy, crossed the Hun-ho to its right bank, and reached to a point 1,000 metres south of Changtang.

The whole of the enemy's forces were thus driven back to the right bank of the Hun-ho.

The enemy engaged by our forces consisted of the First Siberian Army Corps, another mixed Army Corps, the Second and Fifth Brigades of Rifles, a portion of the Eighth Army Corps, the Sixty-first Siberian Reserve Division, and some detachments of Chasseurs, the total number of the troops

being not less than seven divisions of infantry and one division of cavalry. This force has retreated towards the neighbourhood of Szfangtai and Nien-yupao.

The number of our casualties reached about 7,000, while the enemy's losses were enormous. According to the statement of the prisoners, four regiments of Russian infantry which had advanced on our left were nearly annihilated, and some companies in the Russian regiments had been reduced to twenty or thirty men. It is estimated that the Russian casualties were not less than 10,000 in number.



SITUATION ON THE SHA-HO.

January 31–February 2.

*(A report from the Headquarters of the Manchurian
Armies, received in Tokyo on Feb. 1.)*

In the direction of our Right Wing small bodies of the enemy on January 31 attacked our positions, but were at once repulsed. On the evening of January 31, our Left Wing was attacked by the enemy's infantry about one Regiment strong, who were also repulsed. The main body of the enemy in this direction was stationed at Nienyupao and in the vicinity of Sz'fantai, while a detachment was posted at Changtan.

On the 1st inst. the enemy was throwing up entrenchments at Sz'fantai, Changkiawopeng and Changtan. The enemy's cavalry were stationed at Tszysushe, Pienpaotsz and Yuehpaotsz.

*(A report from the Headquarters of the Manchurian Armies
received in Tokyo on February 3.)*

On the 1st inst. small forces of the enemy attacked our outposts at various points on the Right Wing of our Army, but were all repulsed.

On the 2nd at about 6 a.m. the enemy opened fire from the western end of Tashan and from the west of Liuchiangtun upon the neighbouring positions of Fangsin and Putsaowo (about 2 kilometres south of Liuchiangtun) and shortly after some three companies of the enemy's infantry surrounded and attacked our position at Fangsin, but were repulsed by our forces.

The enemy's casualties are not known, but one dead body was left on the field and two prisoners were captured.

In the direction of the Centre of our Army, on the 2nd the enemy's artillery stationed at a position about 2 kilometres north-east of Shahopao bombarded the heights south of that place while another artillery force in the vicinity of the heights west of Manpaoshan fired on Peichanglingsze and Yaotun. Since the night of the 1st, conflicts between the scouts of both Armies have constantly occurred.

The enemy facing the Left Wing of our Army has since this morning maintained a vigorous fire on the vicinity of Chentanpao, our artillery stationed there responding.

According to reliable information, the enemy has extended the railway line from Sukiatun (about five miles north of Lamutun) to Suhupao, and several trains are running it.

About 8 a.m. the same day, the enemy's field and heavy guns concentrated their fire upon the vicinity of Yatszepao,

and immediately afterward about one division of the enemy's forces advanced toward Wangkiawopeng (a village south-east of Changtan). One brigade of the same attempted to attack us, but was repulsed.

The enemy's forces repulsed on the 1st inst. in the direction of Liutiaokow left on the battlefield about 160 or 170 killed. A number of rifles and other articles were captured.

According to the statement of the prisoners, the Commanders of the 2nd and 4th Infantry Regiments were wounded during the battle. According to a trustworthy statement, on the 26th ult. one of our outlying pickets, consisting of an officer and 28 men, including non-commissioned officers, was enveloped by the enemy's forces. Our men fought desperately, but the majority of them having been wounded were captured by the enemy, and brutally killed.

(A report from the Headquarters of the Manchurian Armies, received in Tokyo on the afternoon of February 3.)

During the 2nd inst. nothing extraordinary happened in the direction of our Right Army, except that the enemy's artillery bombarded several of our positions.

In the direction of the Central Army, about a company of the enemy's infantry, at about 12.30 a.m., advanced on our outposts from the Mukden road and the districts west of the latter. A section of his troops also attacked the neighbourhood of Mankiyuentsze at about 5.30 a.m. Both these forces were, however, repulsed by our troops. Four Russians surrendered themselves to our army last night.

In the direction of the Left Army, the enemy's troops consisting of the First and Fifth Brigades of Sharpshooters have since yesterday morning been attacking the neighbourhood of Liutiaokow, but they were finally completely beaten back towards Changtaw. The enemy's casualties in this engagement were comparatively large and must be at least 700, the enemy having been noticed to carry away more than 300 dead.

Of the enemy's dead left on the field after the battle of Heikentai, our army has so far buried over 900 in the neighbourhood of Sumapao alone.

SITUATION AT THE FRONT.

January 28—February 4.

(1)

(Received on February 4.)

No. 1.

Hamgyongdo, Korea.

According to scouts, about 300 of the enemy's cavalry, with two guns, who had been staying at Tanchhön since the 24th ult., retired to Söngjin on the 28th.

No. 2.

On the Sha-ho.

Last night (the 3rd inst.) small forces of the enemy's infantry attacked us in the vicinity of Waiteushan and Titi-shan, but they were all repulsed.

On the afternoon of the same day, the enemy bombarded our different positions from Liuchiangtun, Manpaoshan, north of Shahopao, Hanchengpao (about 1 kilometre south-east of Wenshengpao), Tungkukiatzu (about two kilometres south-west of Wenshengpao) and from the neighbourhood of Hsikukiatsz' (about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Chentanpao).

To-day at 11 a.m., five or six hundred of the enemy's cavalry, moving along the right bank of the Hunho, and another force of the enemy consisting of some two companies of infantry and about a battery, advanced from Santaitsz' (about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Chitaitz) in order to attack Chitaitzu. The enemy seems to have other forces in the rear. Our garrison at Chitaitz' is now engaged with him.

(2)

(Received on February 5.)

No. 1.

Hamgyongdo, Korea.

According to intelligence received, the enemy has burnt all the provisions stored by him at three places at Sōngjin.

According to a letter sent to a Korean by a Russian interpreter who is attached to the enemy's forces, as well as to the statement of the enemy's troops, the Russian army in this direction intends to withdraw toward the north, as the fall of Port Arthur and the precarious situation of Kharbin have rendered unnecessary any further campaign in this quarter.

No. 2.

On the Sha-ho.

On the afternoon of the 4th inst. the enemy's artillery opened fire from the west side of Tashan upon the neighbourhood of Machuantszshan. This morning small detachments of the enemy's infantry attacked us at several points, but were repulsed.

Quiet generally prevails in the Changtan quarter, save that the enemy is strenuously constructing earthworks.

The enemy's force who yesterday attacked Chitaitz were prevented by our garrison there from retreating and were forced to remain at Santaitz. This morning, however, they retreated in the direction of Tszyuto (about 5 miles north of Chitaitz).



THE SITUATION ON THE SHA-HO

February 5-11.

*(A report from the Headquarters of the Manchurian Armies,
received in Tokyo on Feb. 6.)*

(1)

On the morning of the 5th inst. about a section of the enemy's infantry attacked us in the vicinity of Sankiatz (about 12 miles east of Hiangshantsz), but was repulsed.

On the afternoon of the same day, the enemy's artillery stationed at Sanchengtszshan, in the vicinity of Liuchiangtun, the heights west of Manpaoshan, Sanglantsz and in the neighbourhood of Kuanlinpao, bombarded several of our

positions. About 10 p.m. last night (the 5th) the enemy's artillery in the vicinity of Hanchengpao cannonaded the neighbourhood of the railway bridge. No further incident has occurred, except collisions between scouts of both armies, nor has any change taken place on the right bank of the Hun-ho since yesterday (the 5th).

(2)

(Received on the morning of Feb. 8.)

Yesterday (the 6th inst.) the enemy's artillery at Tangkiatun-shihshan, Sanglangtsz, Shahopao, Hanchengpao and Kuanlinpao and in the neighbourhood of Siaohantai (about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Chentanpao) bombarded our positions, in the vicinity of the above places.

Last night small forces of the enemy's infantry, each consisting of a sub-company or two, attacked Machuantsz'-shan, Hinglungtun and the neighbourhood of the heights north-west of Yaotun, but they were all repulsed by our outposts.

In front of Mankiayuantz', Litajentun, Chengtanpao and Heikeutai, the enemy's troops are still engaged in throwing up defence works.

(3)

(Received on the morning of Feb. 9.)

On the night of the 7th inst., the enemy's artillery on the height west of Wanpaoshan and in the vicinity of Shahopao, Hanchengpao and Mangtahpao bombarded our positions.

The enemy is still energetically engaged in throwing up defence works in front of Linchengpao, Wanchia-yuangtzuand in the neighbourhood of Heikeutai.

(4)

(Received on the afternoon of Feb. 9.)

On the 8th inst. the enemy's batteries in the vicinity of Hanchengpao bombarded the district lying to the north-west of Lamutun and the neighbourhood of the railway bridge, and those located at Nienyupao fired on the district adjoining Yentaitz'. The same night about a company and a half of the enemy's infantry delivered an attack in the direction of Hingluntun and one or two sub-companies advanced towards the heights north-east of Changlingsz and Fangshan, but all these attacks were repulsed. To-day (the 9th) the enemy in the south-west of Sanchengtszshan bombarded the southern side of Waiteushan, and the whole of his batteries in the north-west of Tangkiatunshihshan opened fire on Titishan. Otherwise the situation is unchanged.

(5)

(Received on Feb. 11.)

At about 9 a.m. yesterday (the 9th) a section of our forces occupied the heights south of Changchisai. About two companies of the enemy's infantry retreated toward Changchisai, carrying away one killed and ten wounded.

On the afternoon of the same day the enemy's artillery stationed at the height north of Kenkiatun, Sanglantsz, the

eminence west of Manpaoshan and also in the neighbourhood of Hangchengpao and Mangtapao, bombarded our positions.

To-day the enemy's field guns at Shahopao and in the vicinity of Hanchengpao and his heavy guns in the neighbourhood of Mangtapao cannonaded our positions.

Up to to-day we have buried some 2,000 of the enemy's dead in the direction of Heikeutai and our spoils so far consist of 2,000 rifles.



(6)

(Received on the afternoon of Feb. 11.)

Last night (the 10th) about one company of the enemy's infantry attacked our forces in the neighbourhood of Waiteushan village, but was repulsed. On the same day the enemy's artillery stationed at the west foot of Tashan and in the vicinity of Shahopao bombarded the neighbourhood of Putsaowa.

About 6 a.m. to-day one company of the enemy's infantry attacked our troops in the vicinity of Litajentun, but was immediately repulsed. In addition, the enemy's heavy artillery and field guns maintained a desultory fire on the neighbourhood of Litajentun and Yapatai (about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Litajentun).

The enemy in the direction of Mankiyuentsz and Litajentun appears to be constantly engaged in throwing up additional defence works, and to have extended the light

railway to the vicinity of Siaofangsin (about two kilometres east of Mangtapao).



THE SITUATION AT THE FRONT.

February 11.

(1)

(Received on the afternoon of Feb. 11.)

Yesterday (the 11th) the enemy's artillery forces posted at Shantsutzu, Sanglantsz, Wanpaoshan, Shahopao and Houmahulingtsz (about 2 kilometres north-west of Huang-lashetsz), fired on several of our positions and the enemy's heavy guns in the vicinity of Paohsiangtun desultorily bombarded the neighbourhood of Yapatai. The enemy's forces in the direction of Mankiayuentz and Chentanpao have strengthened their entrenchments, 24 new epaulements having been constructed on the southwest of Mangtapu.

According to a Russian official report, the commanders of the 2nd, 3rd, and 6th Sharpshooter Regiments and the commander of the 2nd Sharpshooter Brigade were wounded during the engagement which took place some time ago in the vicinity of Heikeutai.



(2)

(Received on Feb. 11.)

One of our detachments surrounded some 20 of the enemy's cavalry about 8 miles west of Hsienchang. Three

of the enemy were killed and 11 wounded, while 3 horses, 11 cattle and 40 sheep were captured.



SITUATION ON THE SHA-HO.

February 12-26.

(1)

(Received on Feb. 13.)

About 10 a.m. yesterday (the 12th) the enemy's artillery bombarded the village of Waiteushan, and under cover this fire a small force of his infantry attacked the village, but was repulsed.

Last night about a section of the enemy's forces attacked our positions at Waiteushan and Chiensuugmupaotsz (about one kilometre east of Waiteushan) and shortly after 10 o'clock this morning a small body of the enemy's infantry advanced against Yapatai and Hanshantai, but these attacks were all repulsed.

In the direction of Heikeutai everything is quiet, except that the enemy still continues to throw up entrenchments.



(2)

(Received on the forenoon of Feb. 15.)

On the 13th inst. the enemy's artillery bombarded several of our positions from the east of Tashan, the height west of Manpaoshan, Sanglantsz', Talientun and the vicinity of Huangti, and to-day (the 14th) from the height west of Manpaoshan, Mentapao and the neighbourhood of Shahopao.

The enemy is still carrying on the construction of defensive works at Linshengpao, Litajentun, and the front of Heikeutai.

In the direction of Chitaitz', about two squadrons of the enemy's cavalry, on the afternoon of the 14th, entered Shuangshutz' (about 10 miles west of Chitaitz') and Laohuanto (about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Shuhngshutz'), while another body of his cavalry, some two squadrons strong, stationed at Pingfang (about 12 miles south-west of Chitaitz'), advanced on Tachan ($2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Pingfang). A Russian cavalry corps, 8,000 or 9,000 strong, with artillery, advanced south from the west of Pingfang and at 6 p.m. were about to cross over to the left bank of the Hunho, at a point some 15 miles south-west of Chitaitz'.

(3)

(Received on the morning of Feb. 16.)

On the 14th inst. our artillery bombarded Chiensungmu-paotsz' and set it on fire, the enemy's artillery in the vicinity of Sanchengtsz' having returned our fire.

Waiteushan village was attacked by about a section of the enemy's infantry last night and by another infantry body, about a battalion strong, at dawn of the 15th, but they were all repulsed.

In the direction of Chitaitz', some 500 of the enemy's cavalry entered Santaitz' from Shangtsaimen (about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Chitaitz') this morning (the 15th).

The enemy who proceeded south along the right bank of the Hunho yesterday is now quartered in the vicinity of

Chenkiawatz (10 miles south-west of Siaopeiho), and his advance posts were attained in the neighbourhood of Kao-changtsz' ($2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Cheukiawatz'). A detachment of our Army advanced with the object of driving off this force of the enemy, but before our troops could arrive the enemy began to retire northward. Our forces thereupon hastened in the direction of Heikou and inflicted on the enemy some losses. The Russians then posted their artillery in the neighbourhood of Wangkiawopeng and covered the retreat of their troops. The enemy's force consisted of some 10 squadrons of cavalry, with guns.

According to a Russian official report, General Stackelberg of the First Siberian Army Corps, the Commanders of the 33rd and 36th Regiments of the East Siberian Sharpshooters and the Commander of the 19th Regiment of Sharpshooters, have been wounded.

(4)

(Received on the afternoon of Feb. 16.)

The enemy's artillery attained at Shahopao, Hanchengpao, and Mengtapao bombarded several of our positions on the 15th inst. At 5 a. m. to-day (the 16th) a body of our scouts, commanded by an officer, came into collision with some 100 of the enemy's infantry in the neighbourhood of Pienniulupao, but succeeded in repulsing them.

The enemy's force which has been descending south since the 14th inst., has now retired north of Luhsientang, about 12 miles north-west of Chitaitzs'.

(5)

(Received on Feb. 17.)

Last night (the 16th inst.) the enemy's heavy artillery in the neighbourhood of Paohsiengtun (about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Litajentun) bombarded the vicinity of Hanshantai and Yapatai, and to-day his field guns stationed near Shahopao and Monpaoshan cannonaded the height south of Shahopao and the neighbourhood of Changlingsz'.

The strong body of the enemy's cavalry, which retreated yesterday, is still remaining in the neighbourhood of Luh-sienfang. No Russian troops are sighted in the vicinity of Tamuchiao (about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the Siaopeiho).

(6)

(Received on Feb. 18.)

On the 17 inst. the enemy's artillery at Sanglantsz', Tah-lienlun (about 3 kilometres north-west of Linshengpao) and in the neighbourhood of Paosiangtun bombarded our positions. On the same day, some two companies of the enemy's infantry attacked our positions in the vicinity of Liutiaokeu, but were at once repulsed. The enemy's force in various directions are still engaged in throwing up entrenchments.

(7)

(Received on the afternoon of Feb. 19.)

Yesterday afternoon the enemy's artillery bombarded several of our positions from Manpaoshan, Sanglantsz', Kuantun

(about 2 kilometres north-west of Shahopao), Liuchiangtun, Hunchengpao, and the vicinity of Paohsiangtun. This morning a column of the enemy's troops, at least a division strong, advanced westward from the neighbourhood of Tashan and entered Hangkiataitsz' (about 2 kilometres north-west of Mankiayuentz').

(8)

(Received on the afternoon of Feb. 20.)

About 7 o'clock this morning a section of the enemy's infantry appeared in front of Fangsin (about 2 miles south of Tashan) and opened fire, but after a short while retired towards Liuchiangtun (about a mile west of Tashan).

Last night the enemy's heavy guns posted in the vicinity of Paohsiangtun (about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Litajentun) occasionally bombarded the neighbourhood of Yapatai. In the vicinity of the Mukden highway, a small number of the enemy's troops fired at random against us throughout the night.

(9)

(Received on the afternoon of Feb. 21.)

A number of heavy guns have been mounted in the enemy's positions north of Shakiatun (about one mile west of Tahshan).

On the evening of the 20th inst. a body of our scouts encountered a force of the enemy's scouts at a point north of

Changliangpao (about 5 miles west of Shahopao). The Russian field artillery at Takukiatsz (about 5 miles west of Pakiatantsz) and in the neighbourhood of Wanshingpao (about two miles north-east of Kukiatsz) desultorily bombarded our positions in the vicinity of Lahmuhtun (about 2 miles west of Shahopao); the Russian field artillery in the neighbourhood of Talientun cannonaded our positions in the vicinity of San-kiatsz (about two miles south of Tohlientun); and the Russian heavy guns in the neighbourhood of Kwakiachwang (about two miles north of Litajentun) sent a desultory fire against our positions in the vicinity of Litajentun.

(10)

(Received on the afternoon of Feb. 22.)

Yesterday (the 21st inst.) the enemy's artillery at Shantsutz, the north of Shahotun, Wanpaoshan and the north-east of Szfangtai, bombarded our positions at Makuentsz, Changchantsz and the neighbourhood of the railway bridge. The enemy's heavy guns in the vicinity of Choukuanpao cannonaded our positions of Chentanpao, and his field artillery in the vicinity of Erhtaitsz shelled our positions at Chentanpao and Houkaotajentun (about two miles and a half south-east of Chentanpao).

The enemy west of the railway line is still engaged in throwing up entrenchments. This afternoon the enemy's artillery stationed in the vicinity of Szfangtai fired on our positions at Changliangpao, while his guns in the neighbourhood of Houtahlientun also shelled our positions at Kilsiangtun.

(11)

(Received on the afternoon of Feb. 23.)

On the afternoon of the 22nd inst. the enemy's batteries in the north-east of Shahotun, the east of Sz'fantai, and at Wankikukiatsz', about 2 miles north of Sanglantsz, opened a desultory fire on our positions.

On the same day at about 4 p. m., 15 Russian scouts, all in Chinese costumes, proceeding from Nieuypao, approached within 500 metres north of Tutaitz. They were, however, driven off by our soldiers. The enemy sustained six casualties, including an officer, while our casualties were nil.

At about 8 p. m. a body of Russian scouts, about a sub-company in strength, appeared in the south of Huangti, while about a company of the enemy's infantry approached within 200 metres in front of Paotsz'yen ($2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Linshengpao). Both of these forces, however, were repulsed by our rifle-fire. To-day (the 23rd) at 1 a.m., the enemy's heavy guns in the neighbourhood of Paohsiengtun ($2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Litajentun) bombarded the neighbouring district of East Yapatai.

(12)*(Received on the afternoon of Feb. 24.)*

On the 24th at 9 a. m. the enemy set fire to the village of Chiensungmupaosz' (a little over a mile east of Waiteushan) and then retired to Chenkiatai (a mile east of Chiensungmupaotsz').

During the previous night, about two sub-companies of

Russian infantry approached the vicinity of Mamakai (5 miles west of Yankiawopeng), but were repulsed by our soldiers. In the morning a body of the enemy's troops, which seemed to be an officer's patrol, approached the north of Tuhotsz, but were driven off with the loss of two killed.

In the afternoon the enemy's heavy guns at Paohsiangtun opened fire on Litajentun, and his field guns at Erhtaitsz bombarded Chengtanpao.

(13)

(Received on the afternoon of Feb. 25.)

On the night of the 24th inst. about one battalion of the Russian forces attacked Houkiatun, about a mile north-west of Waiteushan, and another body of the enemy's forces, whose number was unknown, also assaulted the heights of Hsiukiafun, about 3 miles north-west of Waiteushan; but these attacks were repulsed by our troops.

(14)

(Received on the afternoon of Feb. 26.)

The enemy's guns 24 in number, taking position in the vicinity of Liuhsintaitsz, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Titishan, have bombarded Hseukiafan.

On the night of the 25th inst., a small body of the enemy's forces approached east of the main road, but was repulsed by our troops. On the 26th inst. the enemy's artillery in the vicinity of Manpaoshan fired on the neighbourhood of Yaotun,

and his guns at Hanchengpao also bombarded Lamutun and the neighbourhood of the railway bridge.

To-day (the 26th) the weather is bad, being in the nature of a blizzard.

THE BATTLE OF MUKDEN.

February 23—March 11.

I.

General Engagements.

(1)

(A report from the Headquarters of the Manchurian Armies, received in Tokyo on the afternoon of Feb. 25.)

A detachment of our forces occupied Weitszyu, Kintouyu and the district on the left bank of the Tatsz-ho between the 19th and the 22nd ult., and thus approached the enemy's positions very closely. On the 23rd the detachment attacked the enemy in the neighbourhood of Chinghocheng, about 30 miles east of Penchihu. A blinding snow-storm was raging on the morning of that day. In addition to this, the arduous climbing of the mountains and the breaking up of the ice in the Tatsz-ho rendered the operations of our troops exceedingly difficult. At about noon, however, our first line, advancing to a point within 500 to 1,000 metres from the enemy, delivered a fierce attack.

The enemy, not only taking advantage of his naturally strong positions but also keeping within the fortifications constructed after several months' labour and supported by several lines of auxiliary defence works, offered a stubborn resist-

ance. Thus his positions could not be taken easily.

Thereupon our Army resumed the attack on the 24th from dawn, and at 10 a. m. the hostile forces approached each other so closely that a hand-grenade conflict ensued. The stubborn resistance offered by the enemy gave way before long to our determined frontal attack and to a fierce flank attack, and we completely carried Chinghocheng at 6 p. m.

The enemy opposing our force consisted of 16 battalions of infantry, with 20 guns. He completely destroyed Chinghocheng by fire and retired north, utterly routed. The enemy's dead left on the field numbered 150, and 24 of his troops were taken prisoners. The spoils of war consist of three machine guns, about 200 rifles, some 100,000 rounds of rifle ammunition, and a number of maps, telephone apparatuses, etc. According to the natives, the enemy's killed and wounded who were carried to the rear through Chinghocheng alone numbered over 1,000. From these facts, it is judged that the enemy's losses have been great. In our Army, the cases of frost-bite are almost nil.

(2)

(Received on the afternoon of Feb. 27.)

In the district lying east of the main road, the enemy's artillery in the vicinity of Manpaoshan, Shahopao, and Sz'fangtai, sent an intermittent fire at our positions and about a sub-company of Russian infantry in front of Lamutun also opened a random fire on the same. The enemy, however, did not change his positions.

In the district lying west of the main road, the Russian infantry in groups of one or two companies attacked Man-kiayentsz, Paotszyen, Yapatai and Siaoshutsz, during the night of the 26th inst. They were, however, repulsed everywhere.

The enemy's forces at Heilintun (about two and a half miles east of Litajentun) and at Kinshantai (about a mile west of Litajentun) have resumed the construction of defensive works. The enemy's infantry near Peitaitz and Siaoshutsz (about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Peitaitz) are persistently maintaining an ineffective fire. The enemy's artillery is also bombarding Chengtanpao at intervals.

(3)

(Received on the afternoon of Feb. 28.)

The enemy's artillery on Tungkeushan and on the height north of Tangkiatun opened fire upon us at 4 a. m. to-day (28th), but we did not reply.

At night yesterday (the 27th), the enemy's field pieces in the vicinity of Sz'fangtai and their heavy guns in the neighbourhood of Wenshengpao, concentrated their fire on our outposts near the railway bridge. At about 11 p. m., about five companies of the enemy's infantry, deploying on both sides of the railway, surrounded our outposts. A portion of the enemy then rushed into our trench, where a fierce hand-to-hand fight ensued. Our troops offered a most vigorous resistance and finally succeeded in driving the enemy back by 3 a. m. to-day. The enemy left behind fifty to sixty dead bodies, besides a few prisoners and a quantity of spoils.

Small bodies of the enemy, a company or two strong, also attacked us at various other places such as Mankiayentsz, Sankiatsz and Yapatai, but they were everywhere repulsed.

(4)

(Received on March 2.)

Our detachment in the direction of Hsingking, after the occupation of Chinghocheng, is driving the enemy northwards. In addition to those already reported, the spoils of war taken by the detachment in the neighbourhood of Chinghocheng consisted of about 300 *koku* of beans, 5,000 pieces of bean cake (*mochi*), 50 *koku* of tall millet, and 10 *koku* of unrefined salt.

Our detachment in the direction of Penchiu has gradually driven the enemy from his positions in the neighbourhood of Chienhsiukiahotsz (12½ miles north-east of Penchiu), Tengenling (about 6 miles north-west of Chienhsiuhotsz) and Pajhti (about 4 miles west of Tengen) and is now pressing him hard to the north.

Our detachment in the direction of the Sha-ho has occupied Sungmupaotsz and Yaochienhutun. A large number of the enemy's heavy guns and field pieces are stationed on both sides of the railway and are bombarding our positions.

(5)

(Received on March 2.)

The enemy opposing our detachment in the direction of Hsingking seems to be gradually increasing in strength.

Our detachment in the direction of Penchihu has captured the enemy's positions on the heights east of Kaotailing and in the neighbourhood of Changku (one mile east of Tungkeushan).

In the direction of the Sha-ho, the enemy's forces facing our positions near Waiteushan have delivered a night attack on a small scale. The enemy on the left bank of the Hunho also delivered a fierce night attack against our line extending from the vicinity of Chengtanpao to the Hunho, but was repulsed.

Our Army has already driven off the enemy from Changtan and Sz'fangtai.

(6)

(Received on March 3.)

The enemy opposing our detachment in the direction of Hsingking has repeatedly delivered counter attacks, but has been repulsed each time.

Our detachment in the direction of Penchihu has driven back the enemy to his main positions, and fighting is going on at present.

In the district lying east of the railway in the direction of the Sha-ho, our Army has occupied Housungmupaotsz and the heights north of Tungkiatun, and is engaging the enemy at present. About a battalion of Russian infantry tried to penetrate Shangwafang via Fengchipao, but was driven off by our troops. In the district lying west of the railway, we have broken the enemy's lines of defence one by one, and are now pressing him hard to the north-east.

Another detachment of our Army has driven away the enemy in the vicinity of Tamintun and Sinnmintun, and seized the enemy's fodder at the latter place.

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(7)

*(Received on March 4.)*

**Hsinking.**

One of our detachments in this direction drove back the enemy some days ago to Pita (some 15 miles south-east of Fushun) and the neighbourhood of Machuntan (some 15 miles south of Fushun), and is now engaging the same enemy.

**On the Sha-ho.**

Last night (the 3rd inst.) the enemy delivered four desperate attacks upon our positions in the vicinity of Housung-mutz and Tunchiatun, but was repulsed each time.

• The enemy's repeated night attacks on a small scale, undertaken in the district lying east of the railway line, were also all repulsed.

Our troops in the district lying west of the railway line, after making a series of resolute attacks, succeeded in occupying the district extending from Wuchenyng (about 5 miles west of Shahopao) to Suhupao (about 5 miles north-west of Laishenpao) through Laishenpao (about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles northwest of Wuchenyng).

Our troops on the right bank of the Hun-ho proceeded northward, driving off as they advanced the enemy posted between the Hunho and the Liao, in the north-west of Shiapeiho. They destroyed the enemy's defence line extending

from the neighbourhood of Changtan to the vicinity of Saufangtai, and, after fiercely pursuing the enemy, have now succeeded in reaching the line extending from Wochiapao (about 15 miles south-west of Mukden) to Limuho (about three miles north of Tatzupao) through Tetzupao (about 12 miles west of Mukden).

The losses sustained by the enemy in the different districts and the spoils of war we have taken since a few days ago, are numerous, but we have not yet had time to make a full investigation. It has, however, been ascertained that at Wangchanpao (about 3 miles south-west of Suhupao), some 1,000 bags of wheat and buckwheat flour, some 50,000 pieces of bean cake and certain quantities of brown bread, salt, fuel, vegetables, etc., were seized by our troops. At Tahantai about three miles south of Wangchangpao, we took possession of the enemy's clothing store.

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(8)

*(Received on the afternoon of March 5.)*

**Hsingking.**

In the direction of Hsingking the enemy is still making a stubborn resistance, holding several defence lines.

**On the Sha-ho.**

In the direction of Sha-ho our detachment which yesterday (the 4th) attacked the heights north of Penniulupao (about 3 miles east of Waiteushan) captured the first line of the enemy's positions.

Our detachment in the neighbourhood of Haosungpaotsu captured at dawn to-day (the 5th) the enemy's redoubt on the height north-east of the former place.

In the region east of the railway line, one of our detachments, having at about 8.30 a. m. to-day (the 5th) occupied Liuchiangtun (about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-east of Wanpaoshan), pressed a body of the enemy into the centre of that village and is now surrounding this force.

In the region west of the railway line our forces to-day (the 5th) occupied the neighbourhood of Hanchenpao and Hsiasuchiapao, and are now advancing to attack the enemy. The railway station at Suchiatun is now burning.

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(9)

(Received on March 6.)

Hsingking.

To-day (the 6th) the enemy in the vicinity of Tsutao made repeated counter-attacks, but was each time repulsed by our troops.

The enemy in the neighbourhood of Machuintan is offering a stubborn resistance, but our attack is gradually progressing, and a body of our attacking forces succeeded about 8 p. m. to-day in occupying the heights north-east of Fangtsu (about 4 kilometres south of Machuintan).

Penchihiu.

This afternoon one of our detachments occupied a line of the heights south of Pitsukao (about 5 miles south of Machuintan) and drove the enemy toward Sanchiatsu (about $2\frac{1}{2}$

miles south-west of Machuintan).

^A Last night (the 5th) the enemy delivered a counter-attack on the front of our forces stationed in the vicinity of Kaotailing but we repulsed him.

On the Sha-ho.

On the east of the railway line the enemy made a counter-attack last night (the 5th) on the north extremity of Hsih-chiapao. He was repulsed by our forces. There is no further development in this direction.

On the west of the line, fighting is going on with the enemy, whose line extends from East Hanchengpao to Erhtaitsu. The enemy is resisting very stubbornly and his forces appear to be gradually increasing.

On the right bank of the Hunho, the enemy, about one division strong with 70 guns, made a counter-attack this morning (the 6th) on the neighbourhood of Tashikiao, but was repulsed.

(10)

(Received on March 7.)

Hsingking.

Early in the morning of the 6th inst. one of our detachments which had proceeded towards Hwaijen occupied Pien-shihunta about five miles south-west of the former place, which was also captured subsequently.

The situation remains unaltered in the direction of Tita and Machutun.

On the Sha-ho.

On the east of the railway line, the enemy's infantry attacked at about 3 a. m. to-day (the 7th) the heights north of Tungchiatun, but were repulsed. On this occasion the enemy left 20 or 30 dead on the field.

Since about 2 a. m. the same day the enemy's artillery in the vicinity of Tashan and Wanpaoshan have concentrated their fire upon our positions, under cover of which a large body of his forces made an attack upon us. This attack, however, was finally repulsed by about 4.30 a. m.

On the west of the railway line we occupied East Hanchengpao about 11 a.m. to-day. Later the enemy attempted to recover the place, but was completely repulsed.

On the right bank of the Hun-ho, there are signs of the enemy's forces being gradually increased in the neighbourhood of Yangsutung.

At Likwanpao our troupes have already captured two-thirds of the place. A force of the enemy, about one division strong, made a counter-attack on the place, but was repulsed.

(11)

(Received on the morning of March 8.)

Our detachment which had been engaged during the past few days with a superior force of the enemy in the neighbourhood of Machuntun, succeeded in dislodging them this morning (the 8th) at 8 from their positions, and is now pursuing them toward the north.

(12)

(Received on the night of March 8.)

Since the morning the enemy has commenced to retreat, and each of our armies is hotly pursuing him.

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## (13)

*(Received on the afternoon of March 9.)*

Hsingking.

Our detachment which drove off the enemy in the direction of Machuntun is still pursuing him.

On the Sha-ho.

On the east of the railway line, the enemy having gradually shown signs of disorganization, we commenced from the midnight of the 7th inst. a general attack on his whole line and dislodged him from his positions. We are now pressing him hard to the Hun-ho basin.

The whole region from the railway line to the left bank of the Hun-ho has already been occupied by our forces.

On the right bank of the Hun-ho, the enemy in the neighbourhood of Yangsutun and Likwanpao is continuing to resist stubbornly and has made repeated counter-attacks, but our forces have on each occasion repulsed and inflicted on him great loss, and are gradually pressing him toward Mukden.

In the region north of Mukden the enemy has offered an obstinate resistance, but Hsiaochutun (about 5 miles north of Mukden), Pachiatsu (about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  north-west of Hsiaochutun) and Samtaitsu have already been captured by our forces, who

have also destroyed the railway to the north of Mukden.

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(14)

(Received on the afternoon of March 9.)

Since the day before yesterday, the enemy has repeatedly bombarded our stretchers and ambulance waggon, which were conveying our killed and wounded from the battle-field to the west of Ningkwantun.

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(15)

*(Received on the afternoon of March 9.)*

**Hsingking.**

Our detachment which for the last few days had been attacking the enemy, who in their strong positions in the vicinity of Tita offered a stubborn resistance, completely drove them out this morning (the 9th) at 3, and at once pursued them.

Our detachment in the direction of Machuntun is also hotly pursuing the enemy toward Fushun.

**The Sha-ho.**

In the district lying to the east and south of Mukden, our Army has pressed the enemy to the basin of the Hun-ho, and is now attacking them. The enemy have halted on the left bank and are now holding the strong defensive work there.

In the district west and north of Mukden, a fierce attack



is being delivered on the enemy, who are offering the most determined resistance.

To-day a strong wind has set in, rising dense clouds of sand. The sun is darkened and the vision almost obliterated.

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(16)

Mukden Occupied.

*(Received on the afternoon of March 10.)*

Our forces occupied Mukden to-day (the 10th) at 10 a. m., and we have attained the aim of the enveloping operations of the last few days. At present, extraordinarily fierce fighting is going on everywhere in the vicinity of Mukden, and we have captured an enormous number of prisoners, arms, ammunition, provisions, fodder and other war supplies. We have, however, had no time to investigate their amount.

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(17)

Fushun Occupied.

*(Received on the afternoon of March 10.)*

Last night one of our detachments in the direction of Hsing-king occupied Fushun, and is now attacking the enemy occupying the extremity of the heights north of the town.

(This report was dispatched from the fighting line at 11.20 a. m. on the 10th).

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## (18)

*(Received on the night of March 10.)*

Our detachment in the direction of Hsingking is attacking a superior force of the enemy, which is holding the heights north of Fushun, and is still offering resistance.

Our forces in the direction of the Sha-ho have completely driven the enemy to the right bank of the Hun-ho, and having enveloped their forces on the east and north of Mukden, are vigorously attacking and pursuing them.

According to reports, the enemy's forces commenced from noon to-day to retreat northward in complete disorder to the district between the railway and the Mukden road. In the districts between the neighbourhood of Sanwa (some  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Mukden) and the vicinity of Mukden, there are tens of thousands of Russian soldiers, who are fatigued, panic-stricken, and in a miserable plight, all retreating northward. Our infantry and artillery forces in the neighbourhood concentrated their fire till sunset upon the retreating enemy, inflicting numerous casualties on them.

Another detachment of our troops, which had started on a forced march from Hing-lungten, has overtaken the enemy in the neighbourhood of Puho (some  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Mukden). This detachment has already inflicted numerous losses on the routed enemy and will probably annihilate them.

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(19)

*(Received on the afternoon of March 11.)*

Our detachment in the direction of Hsingking, after defeating

and pursuing the enemy, reached Huaiyuanpao, five miles north of Fushu, at 11 p. m. on the 10th inst., and is now advancing further on in hot pursuit of the enemy. We have captured several hundred light railway cars. As for other spoils of war, investigations have not yet been effected.

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## II.

### Detailed Reports.

#### (1)

#### Hsingking Region.

*(From February 19 to March 10.)*

Feb. 19.—Our Army in the Hsingking region commenced operations this day.

Feb. 20.—The Right Column attacked a force of the enemy consisting of about two companies of infantry, and three squadrons of cavalry, with two mountain guns, in the vicinity of Chienholing and Chintszling and occupied those positions at 4.30 p. m. The enemy retreated towards Kintouyu, leaving 20 dead behind. Our spoils were some arms and clothing and one prisoner was taken. The Left Column also drove the enemy consisting of about two companies of infantry and a squadron of cavalry from the vicinity of Siao-kaoliying and Hamaling and occupied those places.

Feb. 21.—About 9 a.m. a battalion of the enemy's infantry with four guns, was seen to be gathering at a point east of Wanliuho and about two companies of infantry were seen marching from Wanliuho towards Kintouyu. About 4 p. m.

a battery of the enemy's artillery appeared in the neighbourhood of Yingshoupao (2 kilometres south-west of Wanliuho) and opened fire on us. Our artillery answered and continued firing till nightfall. To-day, there were about two batteries of the enemy operating in the valley of the Wanliuho.

Feb. 22.—About 10 a. m. the enemy's artillery in the vicinity of the Wanliuho bombarded the first line of our Right Column. About noon the enemy essayed counter-attacks with some three companies of infantry against the left wing of our Right Column and with another company of infantry against the right wing of our Left Column. These attacks, however, were repulsed. In the afternoon, our Right Column attacked a body of the enemy consisting of a regiment of infantry and a battery of artillery which were occupying the defence works near Wanliuho, and put them to flight. A portion of the Right Column occupied Kintouyu at 4 p. m. without any resistance from the enemy. Our Left Column deployed in the neighbourhood of Nantaitz and preparations were made to attack the enemy in the vicinity of Chinghocheng. At this moment an attack was made by some four or five companies of the enemy's infantry, but was repulsed.

Feb. 23.—As previously planned, an attack was commenced against the enemy near Chinghocheng; but a blinding snowstorm prevailed, while the ice in the Taitse River began to thaw, and thus the operations of our troops were considerably hindered. The enemy, who were in strongly fortified positions which had taken several months to construct, in addition to the natural strength of these positions, vigorously resisted, and we were at last obliged to suspend

the attacking operations at nightfall.

Occupation of Chinghocheng.

Feb. 24.—Resuming attacking operations at dawn, our force succeeded at 6 p. m. in completely occupying the place, and immediately pursued the enemy, but owing to the contour of the land and darkness of the night, we could not pursue them far.

The enemy who confronted us this day were routed towards Machuntan. They left about 150 dead on field, and the spoils taken by us consisted of 3 machine guns, some 200 rifles, about 100,000 rounds of rifle ammunition, etc. We also captured 24 Russians. According to the prisoners, the enemy who confronted us consisted of the whole of the Seventy-first Reserve Infantry Division with 20 field and mountain guns, each of the companies composing the Division consisting of some 150 men. They also state that two or three of these companies were nearly annihilated, and that a portion of the East Siberian Infantry Sharpshooters reinforced the Division on its western side.

Feb. 25.—Having at dawn resumed the pursuit of the enemy, our Right Column troops reached the neighbourhood of Sichuanling, while a portion of our Left Column troops encountered and engaged till sunset about three battalions of the enemy's infantry, consisting of portions of the 22nd Regiment of the East Siberian Infantry Sharpshooters and the Seventy-first Reserve Infantry Division, which had been stationed in the vicinity of Taling.

Feb. 26.—Having resumed early in the morning the pursuit of the enemy, the Right Column troops drove off a

small force of them and occupied Wulungkow at 3 p. m., while the main force of the Left Column troops drove off the enemy possessing artillery, but whose strength was unascertainable, from the vicinity of Papanling, and then continuing to advance occupied Wupainiulo. A portion of our Left Column confronting the enemy in the neighbourhood of Taling, drove them off to-day with great losses, and the enemy retreated, burning all the village along the road.

Feb. 27.—Still continuing the pursuit, the Right Column encountered and engaged till sunset the enemy's forces consisting of the 23rd and 24th Regiments of Siberian Infantry Sharpshooters, with eight field pieces and four machine guns, which had newly arrived in the vicinity of Tita. The Left Column opened a cannonade on the enemy who had occupied positions in the districts extending from the heights east of Chiupingtai through Wupainiulo, to the heights south of Machuntan, but owing to the topographical features of the land could not execute any attacking operations.

Feb. 28.—The Left Column drove off the enemy and occupied the heights north-east of Chiupingtai and north-west of Wupainiulo and essayed by a night attack to drive the enemy from the height south of Machuntan, but failed to attain success. About 4 p. m. some three battalions of the enemy's infantry made their appearance in the vicinity of Huangti, a portion of his force menacing our Left Column.

March 1.—The Left Column having detailed a force to the neighbourhood of Teutaokew, in order to cover our left flank and at the same time to communicate with the Right Column on the Sha-ho, continued its attacks. The enemy,

however, held several lines of strongly defended positions, while their forces gradually increased in this direction, being strengthened by the 21st and 22nd Siberian Regiments, in consequence of which the progress of our attacks was not such as might be desired. At the same time our Right Column was compelled to maintain its position, owing to the gradual increase of the enemy's forces in the direction of Tita.

#### Enemy's Counter-attacks.

March 2.—The enemy's forces in the direction of Machuntan and Tita were greatly reinforced and offered a stubborn resistance, essaying repeated counter-attacks, which were, however, uniformly repulsed.

March 3.—No important developments took place this day.

March 4.—From dawn the Left Column resumed its attack on the enemy at Machuntan, but owing to the rugged nature of the ground could not attain its object. The Right Column with its principal force sustained for a while its position against the enemy in the vicinity of Tita, and despatched a portion of its forces towards Machuntan to reinforce the Left Column in its attack. To-day the enemy made fierce counter-attacks against the left wing of the Right Column, but these were all repulsed. The enemy's forces in this direction were increased by the arrival of the 85th Regiment of the Twenty-second Division and two other Regiments.

March 5.—The Left Column attacked from early morning the enemy in the direction of Machuntan and made gradual progress, but has not as yet succeeded in carrying the whole

line of the enemy's positions. The Right Column is still facing the enemy.

#### Huaijen Occupied.

March 6.—The Left Column resumed its attack and succeeded at night in gradually occupying the line extending from the heights north-east of Huangti to those north-west of Pitszkeu. The enemy confronting our Right Column attempted repeated counter-attacks on a small scale, but these were all repulsed. On the right wing of that Column was a portion of Rennenkampf's detachment, and the enemy's force from Yingling also appeared to have arrived in this direction. One of our detachments which had been despatched towards Huaijen completely occupied the place to-day.

March 7.—The Left Column troops continued their attacks on the enemy stationed on the eminence north of Tukia-paotsz, but could not attain their object. Consequently a detachment was sent to their left. This detachment attacked the enemy on the height south of Machuntan, in co-operation with the detachment despatched from the Sha-ho, but was still unable to carry the enemy's position. The situation remained unaltered in the direction of the Right Column.

#### Enemy at Machuntan Dislodged.

March 8.—The attack being continued, the enemy at Machuntan were at last dislodged from their position, and our troops succeeded in reaching the line extending from the neighbourhood of Yaoling to Lentaowan (midway between Yaoling and Shihfouchang).



## Success of the Right Column.

March 9.—The Left Column troops hotly pursued the enemy, and about half-past five in the afternoon arrived on the left bank of the Hunho, closely in touch with the enemy's rearguards. The Right Column troops resumed the attacking operations more vigorously than on the previous day, and succeeded by 3 a. m. in completely driving off the enemy, whom they at once pursued.

## Occupation of Fushun.

March 10.—The retreating enemy took up positions in the north of Fushun, where they had been constructing strong defence works for several months past, and offered resistance. The ice in the middle of the Hun-ho had already melted, so that the river could not be crossed save by means of bridges. Although this proved a great hindrance to the attacking operations, the Left Column troops, despite all hardships, attacked the enemy in the most daring manner, and by the evening of this day succeeded in completely dislodging the enemy. Subsequently a fierce pursuit was continued until midnight, when the districts in the vicinity of Fushun fell entirely into our hands. The Right Column troops commenced in the early morning to pursue the enemy in the most vigorous manner, and reached by the evening the left bank of the Hun-ho. At this juncture the enemy took up positions in the neighbourhood of the river and showed signs of essaying resistance. While our troops were preparing to deliver a night attack with a view to dislodging the enemy, the latter retreated under cover of the night. The enemy who opposed our troops in the Hsingking region

consisted of the Sixth Division of Eastern Siberian Sharpshooters, the Seventy-first Division of the Reserve Infantry and the 6th and 7th Regiments of the Second Division, the 10th, 11th and 12th Regiments of the Third Division, the 146th Regiment of the Thirty-Seventh Division and the 85th Regiment of the Twenty-Second Division, and the Rennen-kampf Detachment. All of these troops were routed, and they fled northward, pursued by our forces.

#### Casualties.

The enemy's casualties in these quarters cannot be less than 20,000, if all the losses inflicted on them since the commencement of the present battle be taken into account. Our casualties are 3,800. The prisoners and spoils of war are as already reported.



#### (2)

#### On the Sha-ho.

*(From February 24 to March 10.)*

Feb. 24.—In the direction of the Right Wing Corps, the enemy at Chiensungmupaotsz, after setting that village on fire, retreated to Tienkiatai. A little past 11 a. m. a fire occurred at the village of Tsaikiatun, but its cause could not be ascertained.

During the daytime the Right Column of the Corps occupied Tangyuanling, Pahjihti and Chienhsikiahotsz. At night the Central Column occupied the line extending from Hia-tahpaikew to the south of Changchisai, while the Left Column occupied the heights of Hsiukiafan. To-day the enemy

in the vicinity of Pienling retreated towards Kaoliying. It was observed that at Kaokwansai there still remained about three squadrons of the enemy's cavalry.

In the direction of the Central Corps there was no change in the situation, except random firing by a small force of the enemy on our outposts during the previous night.

In the direction of the Left Wing Corps, the enemy's scouts under officers came forward in the forenoon to a point north of Titaitz. Thereupon our outposts dispersed them, killing two of them.

In the afternoon the enemy's heavy guns bombarded Litajentun from Paosiangtun, and their field pieces Chiatanpao from the neighbourhood of Erhtaitz. At night the enemy's infantry about one battalion strong made a counter-attack on Haokiatun north-west of Waiteushan, and their force of an unknown strength on Hsiukiafun. But they were repulsed in both cases.

Feb. 25.—In the direction of the Right Wing Corps, its Right Column, having driven off the enemy's cavalry about 3 squadrons strong, occupied a line extending from Erh-maling to Wutaoling north-east of Yangtjajentun (about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles north-east of Kaokwansai) via Eromalingpaotsu. At night the Left Column also essayed to capture Yaochienhutun, but having been resisted by a superior force of the enemy it had to suspend the attack for a while, and commenced to take up preparatory positions near Titishan and Hsiukiafun.

In the direction of the Central Corps, there was no change in the situation, except firing during the preceding night by a small force of the enemy on our engineering party at

Siaotungkeu.

In the direction of the Left Wing Corps, there was no development, save the surrender of a number of the enemy's troops.

About 4 p. m. a column of the enemy, composed of various arms not less than about a division in strength, was seen proceeding north-eastward from Kwanlinpao. On the right bank of the Hun-ho the enemy's forces, about two army corps in strength, formed a position extending from Changtan to Szfangtai. A large body of their cavalry took up a position, making the vicinity of Tahwanchipao and Hwangti their centre. But on the right bank of the Liao the presence of any large force of the enemy's cavalry was not as yet observed, only some cavalry scouts being seen moving to and fro.

Feb. 26.—The weather was bad, with a blinding snow-storm. The Right Column of the Right Wing Corps confronted till sunset a force of the enemy consisting of some 3,000 infantry, with about 15 guns, who held a strong position extending from Siaopao to Wangfuling via Kaotailing, while the Central Column, dispersing the enemy who were on a line extending from the heights north of Chiata-paikew to Sungshusutz, occupied that line. The enemy's artillery of about three batteries (24 guns) fired against Hsiukiafun.

In the direction of the Central Corps the enemy about a sub-company strong delivered an attack during the preceeding night, but were repulsed. The enemy's artillery near Wanpaoshen bombarded the vicinity of Yaotun, while another artillery force near Hanchengpao fired on the neighbourhood

of Lamutun and the railway bridge. There was no other development.

In the direction of the Left Wing Corps, the situation remained unchanged.

The enemy's cavalry about one regiment strong was seen towards evening moving from Houmahulingtsz toward Chi enmahulingtsz.

Feb. 27.—In the direction of the Right Wing Corps, the Right Column occupied the heights north of Wangfulingtsz, the advanced position of the enemy, and attempted to attack their main position further north, but this position possessed a strong redoubt, and moreover an enemy's force of about four infantry battalions with a battery of artillery, having advanced from the direction of Machuntan, halted near Siaopao and appeared to threaten our right flank. Consequently it was decided to suspend our attack and to maintain the situation for a while.

The Left Column of the Right Wing Corps and the Central Corps opened gun-fire this day. In the afternoon the enemy's artillery replied from different positions, presenting about 300 pieces to our view. Their positions on Manpaoshan and the heights west of that hill appeared to have especially sustained enormous injuries from our heaviest guns.

In the direction of the Central Corps the enemy's field pieces near Szfangtai and their heavy guns near Wenshengpao at night concentrated their fire on our outposts stationed in the neighbourhood of the railway bridge. About 11 p. m. the enemy's infantry, about five companies strong, made an enveloping attack extended on both sides of the railway

line, and a portion of this force having at last penetrated to our skirmishing trenches, there ensued a fierce hand-to-hand fight, but our outposts, having obtained reinforcements from the rear, stubbornly held their position, and succeeded a little past 3 a. m. in completely repulsing the attack. On this occasion our casualties were about 50, while the number of the dead left behind by the enemy reached 50 or 60. We took a number of prisoners and some spoils of war.

In the direction of the Left Wing Corps, the enemy in the neighbourhood of Paosiangtun and Wukiatsz commenced to show signs of activity towards the afternoon, while those in the vicinity of Heilintun and Kinshantai resumed, after we had ceased firing, their entrenchment work. The Russian infantry stationed near Peitaitz and Siaoshutz fired on us at random. Towards sunset the enemy's artillery, the position of which was not known, again bombarded Chintanpao. In the evening some forces of the enemy, one or two companies each, attacked our positions such as Mankiayneutz, Sankiatsz and Yapatai, but were all repulsed.

Our Corps which had been executing a turning movement from the right bank of the Hun-ho, drove the small forces of the enemy before it. The Right Column of the Corps occupied the neighbourhood of Shuanshuta, the Central Column that of Liukiakutz, and the Left Column that of Weiszkiatsz and Changhialima. The cavalry force belonging to the Corps captured Chechangkutz.

On the day our Left Wing Corps captured 59 Russians, including some non-commissioned officers.

Feb. 28.—In the direction of the Right Wing Corps, the enemy who were advancing on the Right Column halted

in the vicinity of Liaopao and showed no signs of moving further south. In the afternoon a report was received to the effect that about two battalions of Russian infantry were advancing southward on Fahtaoken from Sankiatsz, south-east of Machuntan.

The enemy's batteries on Tunkeushan and the heights north of Tangkiatun opened a bombardment at 4 a.m., but we did not reply. At 1 p.m. our batteries along the whole front of the Corps opened fire and inflicted on the enemy severe losses. The Right Column of the Corps occupied the tentative positions on the line extending from the heights north-east of Sikuling to the heights south of Sungshutantsz' via the heights north of Wangfuling.

The Central Corps commenced a cannonade from early in the morning. In consequence the enemy's defensive works were destroyed one by one and their batteries silenced.

In front of the Left Wing Corps, about seven batteries of the enemy's field guns and a group of 13 heavy guns made their appearance and bombarded the vicinity of Litajintun, Yapatai, and Chentanpao. The main force of our Corps being stationed in the district lying west of Langtungkeu, made preparations to advance at any moment, and the cavalry force of the Corps proceeded to the neighbourhood of Honmahulingtsz'.

The Right Column of the turning Corps occupied Shangtsaimen at 8 a.m., drove off the enemy's cavalry in the neighbourhood of Chialiangtsz about 8.30 a.m., and continued its northward advance. The Central Column drove off a small number of the enemy's troops in the north of Chengkiatun, and its advance guards reached Laowcpeng at 9.30



p. m. The Left Column advanced throughout the day without meeting the enemy. In consequence, the Corps occupied the line extending from Santungken to Chantszkeu.

March 1.—In the direction of the Right Wing Corps, its Right Column occupied Kaotailing and the heights north of Wangfuling. The Central Column delivered an attack against Tungkeushan, but owing to an enfilading fire from the direction of Chienlutzkeu and Cheteuling, this Column could not make much progress. The Left Column occupied Sungmupaotsz and Yaochienhutun.

In the direction of the Central Corps the cannonading was kept up, to which the enemy responded, disclosing to view about 15 field batteries and 4 batteries of heavy guns.

In the direction of the Left Wing Corps, the attacking operations gradually progressed and our troops pressed hard on the enemy's positions. But as the enemy, who were in possession of about 24 batteries of field artillery and 4 of heavy guns, made a stubborn resistance, while their strength was gradually increased, our forces were not in a position to execute an assault. During the night, an attack was carried out against Wangkiawopeng and Likiaiwopeng, but was unsuccessful in attaining its object. A great counter-attack was then made by the enemy, but the gallant resistance of our troops finally succeeded in repulsing the attack. The Left Column was engaged from 11 a. m. in an attack on Yuehpaotsz, south of Changtan.

The turning Corps dispatched its Right Column to temporarily occupy a line extending from Sankiakeu to Changkiawopeng, and ordered its Central Column to march round the right flank rear of the enemy at Szfangtai, starting from



a line at Tahuangchipao and Niushinti through the districts of Sukiaan, and Kinhaipao, and to attack the enemy at Szfangtai in cooperation with the Right Column when it reached the vicinity of Sukiaan; while the Left Column was ordered to operate in the rear of the enemy toward a line at Tingkiapaotsz and Takiao, effecting a junction with the Central Column. At about 10 p. m. Szfangtai was completely occupied by the Right Column.

#### Occupation of Simmintung.

To-day our cavalry force occupied Tamintun and its detachment Simmintung.

March 2.—The Right Column of the Right Wing Corps occupied this morning the heights east of Kaotailing. Although the Central Column of the Corps succeeded in carrying before dawn the enemy's first position in the vicinity of Changkeu, yet the progress of attack in this part was not so satisfactory as desired, for there was a deep valley between the first and second positions of the enemy, the latter position being situated to the north-west of the former. The Left Column repulsed a night attack on a small scale which had been attempted by the enemy the preceeding night and to-day commenced operation to disperse the enemy's force guarding the northern foot of Makuantsz and Titishan.

The Central Corps, upon noticing the effect of the bombardment, then proceeded to attack Manpaoshan. The situation grew more and more promising, but the end remained unattained. During the night the enemy essayed a counter-attack on the Central Column, but the attack was repulsed.

**Changtan Carried.**

The Left Wing Corps about 8 in the morning detached a portion of the Left Column to occupy Changtan, and this was successfully effected, the Right and Central Column at the same time taking possession of Peitaitsz, Likiawopeng and Wankiawopeng. Then the whole Corps advanced toward the line of Tienchinpao and Menrapao, but met with renewed resistance from the enemy on the line of Kinshantai, Kukiatsz, Choukwanpao and Wangshintai. A fierce attack was thereupon delivered on the enemy, who were finally put to rout. The Corps then occupied Choukuanpao and Wangshintai and continued its attacking advance. The enemy in this direction fled in disorder toward the north-east.

The Right Column of the turning Corps reached the neighbourhood of Changtan. It was attacked during the night by some five battalions of the enemy's infantry, but repulsed them. The Central and Left Columns, effecting a junction with the left wing of the Right Column, pressed the enemy toward the north-east.

March 3.—In the direction of the Right Wing Corps, the Left Column began to move at midnight on the previous day and succeeded at daybreak to-day in occupying the heights north of Housungmupaotsz and Tangkiatun. These forces instantly followed up their success by aggressively advancing on the enemy's main line of defence, but were unable to proceed as fast as could be desired. The Central and Right Column also continued their attacks from early morning, but were unable to attain their object. During the night a large force of the enemy delivered four severe consecutive attacks upon the front of the Left Column, but

were each time repulsed with great loss. About a battalion of the enemy's infantry proceeding from Shangwafang, but was immediately hurled back.

The Central Corps maintained the situation without any change. During the night this force was attacked several times by small bodies of the enemy, but repulsed them all.

The Left Wing Corps gradually drove back the enemy toward the north-east, its Right Column occupying the villages of Sankiatsz, Siaofangshin, and Mentanpao; the Central Column, the line of Yinerhpao and Sinkaiho; and the Left Column, the neighbourhood of Weikiapao in the rear of Suhupao along the right bank of the Hun-ho. Toward the evening the enemy in the vicinity of Wuchenying began to show signs of restlessness.

This morning, the Right Column of the Turning Corps pursued the enemy, after a fierce conflict in the neighbourhood of Changyitien, toward Hinkiatai. The other forces driving the enemy toward the northeast, reached the line of Teshengyingtsz, Tatsupao and Lamu-ho.

March 4.—In the direction of the Right Wing Corps, the detachment which had been sent toward Machuntan, encountered at about 4 in the afternoon a small force of the enemy at Wukiapaotsz, some 12 kilometres north of Kaotailing, and pushed onward, driving the enemy northward. During the night the Central Column dispatched its right wing back to the heights on the north of Tapeikeu, and uniting its main force with its left wing delivered an attack upon the eminence north of Piennuilupao and captured the enemy's first position.

The Left Column of the Central Corps, in cooperation

with the Right Column of the Left Wing Corps, commenced to move forward, pressing the foe toward the north-east, and succeeded at about 1 in the afternoon in occupying the line of Lhaishenpao and Wuchenyng. The other forces were vigorously engaged with the enemy in the same situation as on the preceding day.

The Central Column of the Left Wing Corps took possession of Suhupao. The Left Column drove off the enemy stationed near Chientsaikiapao, and toward the evening, with a view to delivering an attack upon the enemy posted along the line extending from Shatatsz to the old railway bridge, closed in upon their right flank rear from the vicinity of Yulinpao. Meanwhile the Central Column gradually joined in the engagement.

This day a large Russian column, more than a division strong, was observed to retreat from Kuanlinpao to the railway station at Sukiatun by way of Pienchengtsz. As to the Turning Corps, a portion of this force carried toward the evening the enemy's fortification at West Likwanpao while another portion proceeded to the neighbourhood of Tushihkiao and Chienshintaitsz. The Right Column of the Corps effected a junction with the Left Wing Corps and delivered an attack upon the enemy.

March 5.—The detachment from the Right Wing Corps dispatched toward Machuntan occupied Tungkuling (about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Machuntan) at 3.30 p. m., and subsequently captured the enemy's redoubts on the north of that hill. Some hostile forces were still to be seen on Peitaling (about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-east of Siaopao). A portion of the Left Column occupied at day-break the enemy's redoubt on the

heights south-east of Housungmupaotsz. During the night counter-attacks were made by the enemy against the front of the Right Column and the northern extremity of Hsiukiafen, but they were all repulsed.

The Right Column of the Central Corps occupied Linchang-tun at about 8.30 a. m. and enveloped a portion of the enemy's force in their central keep in the village. The Left Column occupied the line of Szungtai and Yinyu by 8.40 a. m. and about noon carried West Hanchangpao. It then continued the attacking operations against Kaolihtun. This day the enemy burned down the station buildings at Sukiattun.

The Left Wing Corps succeeded from early morning in occupying the line extending from Talientun to Siaosukiapao. They attacked the enemy posted along Mokiapao to Yangtitun, a portion of our forces menacing the flanks of the enemy's right wing. Extraordinarily large quantities of arms, ammunition, etc. were captured at Suhupao.

The Right Column of the Turning Corps, acting since early morning in conjunction with the Left Column of the Left Wing Corps, delivered an attack on the enemy stationed near Yangshihtun, while the Central Column carried the enemy's fortifications at West Likuanpao and attacked their forces in the vicinity of that village. During the night of the 4th the main force of the Left Column had reached Tashihkiao, while its foremost line had proceeded to the line extending from Chuanwankiao to Wutaitz. The cavalry belonging to this Corps had reached Chienshintaitz on the night of the 4th and a portion of it occupied Yangmachang.

The enemy toward the northwest of Mukden, holding strongly fortified positions on the line extending from Peiling

to Yangtitun through Likuanpao, is now offering stubborn resistance.

• March 6.—The detachment from the Right Wing Corps dispatched toward Machuntan occupied the heights along the south of Peitszkeu, and pursuing the enemy toward Sankiatz, reached Teutaokei. Otherwise there was no change in front of the Corps.

• In the direction of the Central Corps an indecisive conflict was continued in front of the Mukden road. The Left Column of the Corps engaged with the enemy on the line of Shahopao, East Hanchengpao, Sukiatun, Peitatszying and Erhtaitz, and made a fierce attack on them with the view of capturing East Hanchengpao. But owing to the enemy's stubborn resistance and the strengthening of their force, our troops were unable to achieve their object.

The Left Wing Corps, extended its front to the line stretching from Suhupao to Likuanpao, and attacked the enemy posted on the line of Shatotsz, Yangshihtun and Chensicheng.

#### Attack on Mukden.

The Turning Corps, in order to make an attack upon Mukden from its north-west, occupied the line extending from Tashihkiaio to Pinglopao. This day a force of the enemy about a Division strong, with 70 gnus, advanced to a point between Kaotitun and Chatai, but was repulsed. Later, the enemy again advanced and the two hostile forces confronted each other in close proximity until sunset.

March 7.—In the direction of the Right Wing Corps, the enemy's infantry attacked at about 3 in the morning the heights north of Tangkiatun, but meeting with a vigorous

resistance from our forces withdrew, leaving some 30 dead behind. The detachment sent toward Manchuntan attacked from early morning the enemy in the neighbourhood of Tafanza. Our forces succeeded in occupying the place at 9.30 a.m., and at once pursued the enemy. Otherwise the situation was not changed in these quarters.

In the direction of the Central Corps, at about 2 a.m. the enemy concentrated their artillery fire on the whole front of the Right Column, and under cover of the fire some four battalions or more of the enemy's infantry attacked the front of that Column, but were finally repulsed at 4.30 a.m. In the direction of the Left Column, the attack upon East Hanchengpao had been continued since the night of the 6th, resulting in the occupation of that place by 11 a.m., despite the enemy's stubborn resistance. Later, an attempt was made to dispossess the enemy of the neighbourhood of Kaolitun, but the enemy delivered a vigorous counter-attack, and our forces were unable to achieve their object, although they succeeded after a fierce conflict in repelling the enemy.

In the direction of the Left Wing Corps, various measures were taken on the night of the 6th for capturing Yangtitun, but the enemy were holding strongly fortified positions on the line extending from Hokiapao to Likwanpao through Yangtitun, and offered a stubborn resistance, their forces in the meantime being steadily increased. Therefore the object contemplated was not attained. This morning attacking operations were resumed and endeavours were made to capture the place. But, as the enemy's forces were far superior in number to ours, our troops directed their efforts to diverting the enemy's attention to these quarters, so that the



movement of the Turning Corps might be rendered easier and brought to completion. This day about two-thirds of Likwanpao were carried by our troops. In the afternoon, a hostile force about a Division strong delivered a counter-attack on that place, which we were obliged to abandon after an arduous struggle.

The Turning Corps extended from daybreak its Left Column in the districts north of Pinglopao, and began an enveloping movement against the line of Peiling and Chan-kiatsz. By evening the Corps had occupied the line extending from Chuanwankiao to Changkiatsz. Meanwhile its cavalry force was guarding the left flank in the direction of Tasintun and Chingsuitsz.

March 8.—The enemy in front of the Right Wing and Central Corps had commenced a general retreat during the night of the 7th. The Right Wing Corps was therefore ordered at midnight to vigorously pursue the enemy. It overtook them near Peishensai and continued the pursuit toward Hinglungtien.

The Central Corps also began at about 2 a.m. to pursue the enemy, its Right Column overtaking them in the districts between Niangniangsai and Pantszsai, where they were observed to be retiring northward in disorder. They were bombarded from the neighbourhood of Huangshan and considerable damages were inflicted on them. The Left Wing Corps had been engaged since the morning of the 7th in driving off a superior hostile force. The enemy had delivered frequent counter-attacks upon this Corps, which had experienced an arduous struggle, but ultimately the attacks were all repulsed, with great loss. During the en-



gement one of our brigades was enveloped at Likwanpao by a force of the enemy of the strength of about an army corps, but after a strenuous resistance, our brigade finally succeeded in firmly holding its position. In this engagement the enemy is said to have lost 8,000 killed and wounded. At about 11 a.m. the enemy began to show signs of wavering, when they were instantly pursued and pressed forward to Mukden.

The Turning Corps despite the enemy's dogged resistance, finally took possession of Siaosiutun, Pakiatsz (some 2 kilometres north-east of Siaosiutun) and Santaisz.

#### Destruction of the Railway north of Mukden.

The Corps continued the pursuit and encountered the enemy, who made a stand at the defence works constructed on the line extending from Tapiagchuang to Liutiaotun through Peiling. A portion of the Corps destroyed the railway north of Mukden, thus completely interrupting the traffic thereon.

At noon about one division of the enemy divided itself into several columns and retreated toward the north, along the east side of the railway line north-east of Mukden, while a portion of the same force, occupying a position on the west side of the railway near Wanshunsung, covered the retreat.

March 9.—The Right Wing Corps pursuing the enemy reached at dawn the left bank of the Hun-ho and dispersed the enemy guarding the right bank of the river. In the evening a portion of this Corps reached the neighbourhood of Hushanpao and Pangkialou.

The Central Corps, which since the morning had been engaged in driving off the enemy that held the defence works on the right bank of the Hun-ho, as well as the remnant of the enemy's forces in the vicinity of Hun-ho-pao, proceeded toward the north-east of Mukden in order to continue the attacking operations, but owing to the strong opposition of a large force of the enemy stationed on the left bank of the Hun-ho, our forces were not able to cross over to the right bank.

The enemy in front of the Left Wing Corps continued to offer obstinate resistance, and a portion of their forces still held the neighbourhood of the railway bridge. It appeared that the enemy in this direction were still engaged by our forces and were in consequence unable to effect a retreat.

The Turning Corps, though making considerable progress in its attacks, was obstructed by the enemy's defence works and could not therefore effect the progress that was desired. It endeavoured, however, to prevent the escape of the enemy by extending its fighting line further and further to the left. Its Left Column, some sections of which had to retreat a little, pressed by the enemy's counter-attacks, persistently continued the attacking operations.

March 10.—The Right Wing Corps dispatched to assist the Army which was advancing northward from the direction of Machuntan in an assault on the heights north of Fushun, attacked in the forenoon the enemy posted along the northern heights extending from Fushun to Tita (about 5 miles west of Fushun), and after having driven them off at about noon, proceeded in pursuit and occupied the line of Lanniwo and

Hamakeu. The Central Column attacking the enemy in occupation of the heights north of Hinglungtien, completely drove them off at about 10 a.m. and occupied Hushanpao. The Left Column routed during the morning the enemy in the redoubt on the heights north-west Kutien and its neighbourhood and followed them in close pursuit. This Column then attacked the enemy posted along the heights extending from the north of Pangkialou to Taliempaotsz, and dislodged them after a hand-to-hand fight. The artillery of the Column continued till sunset to pour a heavy fire upon a large column of the enemy retreating along the Tiehling road and railway line, and inflicted enormous losses on them.

The Right Column of the Central Corps was engaged since the morning in driving off the enemy in the neighbourhood of Chihhsienfang. Whilst in pursuit of the enemy, this Column reached at 11.30 a.m. the line stretching from the east of Wangkiakeu to Chaokiakeu, when a force of the enemy, some two battalions strong, delivered a counter-attack, which was, however, repulsed. At about 11 a.m. this Column occupied the range of heights south of Wangkiakeu and attacked the enemy retreating along the Mukden road. A detachment of the same Column, which had crossed the Hun-ho at midnight on the 9th at a point north-east of Yangkuantun, dispersed a combined force of the enemy of various arms near Wangkiatsz and Maokiatun. Vigorously continuing the pursuit, the Column occupied at 11 a.m. a line extending from north-east of Yulinpao to Erhtiatz and is now intercepting the retreat of the enemy. The Left Column, which, after stationing a portion of its force in front of Hunhopao, had crossed the Hun-ho with

the main force at midnight of the 9th at a point south-west of Yangkuantun, dispersed the enemy on the right bank of the river. It then continued the pursuit.

In the direction of the Left Wing Corps, operations to divert the confronting enemy had been continued till the morning, when at the opportune moment attacks were delivered against Tapao and Shinpao, these places being captured at 10 a.m. A general pursuit was then commenced by the whole line extending along Mateu (25 miles west of Mukden), Sita, Tapingchwang and Huota.

As to the Turning Corps, its Left Column had sustained the repeated counter-attacks of the enemy since the evening of the 9th, but the latter were repulsed at every attempt. Subsequently the Left Column was greatly extended, so that the attack of the enemy was delivered almost from north to south.

About 10 a.m. our detachment which had advanced toward Hutitai with the object of intercepting the retreat of the enemy, was attacked by the enemy about one division strong, who tried by enclosing their fighting line to overpower the left of the detachment, but they were repulsed on the morning of the 11th.

#### Occupation of Mukden.

Portions of the Central and Left Wing Corps occupied Mukden at 10 a.m.

The number of prisoners, the enemy's casualties, and quantities of spoils of war, etc. in the direction of the Shaho are as already reported.



## III.

## Rectitude of the Japanese Army.

(1)

## Prohibition relating to Mukden.

*(Received on March 9.)*

With a view to respecting the sanctity of the place whence arose the present Imperial dynasty of China, and in order to maintain peace and tranquillity among the Chinese people in Mukden, Marquis Iwao Oyama, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial forces in Manchuria, in his orders for general pursuit issued yesterday (the 8th inst.) strictly prohibits any of this forces from taking quarters within the city walls.

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(2)

## Foreign Attachés from the Russian Side.

*(Received on March 14.)*

The following attachés with the Russian Army who were picked up by our troops, namely, Captain Ayres, of the British Navy, and Surgeon Herbert and Captain Judson, of the U.S. Army, together with two servants (a Russian and an Indian), will be sent back to Kobe, leaving Liaoyang to-morrow.

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## (3)

## Russian Non-Combatants.

*(Received on the afternoon of March 25.)*

Of the Russian non-combatants captured by our forces in the battle near Mukden, where the former have since remained, the following have now been released:—

|                                                         | Beyond the<br>line of<br>operations. | At Chesoo or<br>Shanghai at<br>their own<br>request. |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Officials ranking as officers                           | 47                                   | 23                                                   |
| Officials ranking as non-<br>commissioned officers..... | 359                                  | 298                                                  |
| Nurses.....                                             | 9                                    | 23                                                   |
| Priests .....                                           | 2                                    | —                                                    |
| Merchants.....                                          | 4                                    | —                                                    |

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 IV.

## Japanese Casualties.

*(Received on March 12.)*

Collating the reports presented from February 26th until this morning by the Chief Surgeon in each Army, the total number of our killed and wounded amounts to 41,222.

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## Y.

## Enemy's Losses.

## (1)

## Prisoners of War.

*(Received on the evening of March 11.)*

The number of prisoners approximately ascertained up to yesterday (the 10th) reaches 20,000. The number is continually increasing, and is expected to reach over 30,000. We now forward the above report, in view of the means of transportation and other preparations.

## (2)

## On the Sha-ho.

## Spoils and Prisoners of War.

*(Received on March 12.)*

The Russian casualties and the number of prisoners and spoils taken by the different sections of the Imperial Army in the Sha-ho region are so far roughly estimated as follows, there being a continual increase in the number of prisoners, guns of different descriptions and other spoils:—

Prisoners.....Over 40,000, including

Major-General Nakhimoff.

Killed left on the field.....26,500

Wounded.....90,000

Spoils:—

Flags .....2

|                                         |                                     |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Guns .....                              | about 60                            |
| Rifles .....                            | about 60,000                        |
| Ammunition waggons.....                 | „ 150                               |
| Transport „ .....                       | „ 1,000                             |
| Gun ammunition.....                     | 200,000 rounds.                     |
| Rifle „ .....                           | 25,000,000 rounds.                  |
| Cereals.....                            | about 15,000 <i>koku</i> .          |
| Fodder .....                            | about 55,000 <i>koku</i> .          |
| Materials for light military railway... | sufficient for 45 miles.            |
| Railway waggons for above .....         | about 300                           |
| Horses.....                             | 2,000.                              |
| Maps .....                              | 23 Chinese cart-loads.              |
| Accoutrements.....                      | { Over 1,000 Chinese<br>cart-loads. |
| Bread.....                              | 1,000,000 loaves.                   |
| Fuel.....                               | 18,000,000 <i>kwan</i> .            |
| Hay.....                                | 15,000 „                            |

In addition, there are innumerable quantities of entrenching tools, cattle, telegraph poles, square timber, iron bedsteads, stoves, etc.

The report concerning the spoils captured in the Hsinking region has not yet been received.

One of the captured flags belonged to the 162nd Regiment of the 41st Division of the 16th Army Corps. This regiment took part in the wars of 1874, 1878 and 1883 and specially distinguished itself in 1878. The regiment is under the command of Colonel Gaurioff and has its headquarters at Moghileff, in the military district of Vilna.



(Received on the afternoon of March 13.)

The number of waggons captured south-east of Kiulikoutsu (as reported yesterday) amounts to more than 1,000 and may be roughly classified as follows:—

|                                |     |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| 8½ cm. field gun waggons ..... | 150 |
| 15 cm. heavy „ „ .....         | 300 |
| Rifle ammunition „ .....       | 200 |
| Entrenching tool „ .....       | 50  |
| Telegraph material „ .....     | 30  |
| Telephone „ .....              | 30  |
| Bridge construction „ .....    | 50  |
| Commissariat „ .....           | 400 |
| Water boiling „ .....          | 70  |

Other spoils :—

|                                   |                     |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 8 cm. field gun shells.....       | 14,000 rounds.      |
| 15 cm. heavy gun shells.....      | 1,400 „             |
| Rifle ammunition.....             | 1,200,000 „         |
| Entrenching tools.....            | 5,000 „             |
| Covered wire.....                 | 100 rolls.          |
| Balloon ropes (with waggons)..... | 2 waggons.          |
| Telegraph poles.....              | 800                 |
| Oats.....                         | 1,000 <i>koku</i> . |

Besides the above, a large quantity of clothing, bedsteads, baking and other waggons was taken.

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## (3)

## The Hsingking Region.

*(Received on March 13.)*

The enemy's casualties have not yet been fully ascertained but their dead left on the battlefield number more than 800. According to the prisoners, the 71st Division was almost annihilated.

With regard to spoils of war, no investigation has yet been instituted. But those already known include a colliery, over 400 light railway cars and some 2,000 rifles. The enemy had burned his storehouses at Machuntan, Maniulupao and other places, but despite this we have captured several thousand *koku* of fodder and great quantities of ammunition and other war materials.

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(Received on the afternoon of March 13.)

The spoils of war taken in the direction of Hsingking since February 24th (the day Chinghocheng was occupied) are approximately as follows:

Rifles.....	2,200
Machine guns.....	6
Rifle ammunition.....	about 320,000 rounds.
Cannon balls and cases.....	11,500 rounds.
Tools for earth works.....	60 pieces.
Horse shoes.....	300
Iron wire.....	1,200 rolls.

Materials for light railway.....sufficient or 33 miles.
 Waggon for the same.....4,500.
 Chinese carts laden with clothing...10.
 Machinery for coal-mining.....for 8 mines.
 Square timber.....4,000 pieces.

In addition, great quantities of cereals and fodder were taken, but we have not yet had time for measuring the same. Further, a great number of oxen, horses, tents, beds, stoves, maps, telephones, etc., have been taken by us.

The enemy's killed left on the field number about 1,200, and eighty prisoners were captured. The enemy's casualties in this direction cannot be less than 20,000.

The following spoils must be added to those already reported :—

Rifle ammunition.....	120,000 rounds.
Gun shells.....	800 „
Entrenching tools.....	3,000 „

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 (4)

(Received on March 14.)

The spoils of war taken in the neighbourhood of Fushun on the 11th inst., include 1,880 *koku* of millet, 1,700 *koku* of tall millet, 60,000 pieces of bean cake, 700 *koku* of beans, 4,000 *kwanme* of millet stalks, 60 *koku* of unrefined salt, 1,000 *kwanme* of preserved provisions, and 5,000 *kwanme* of fuel.

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**PURSUIT AFTER THE BATTLE OF MUKDEN.****March 11.**

*(A report from the Headquarters of our Manchurian Armies  
received in Tokyo on March 11.)*

**The whole line.**

Nearly the whole line of our forces which had advanced to the right bank of the Hun-ho hotly pursuing the enemy from all directions and inflicting on them enormous losses everywhere, occupied yesterday afternoon (the 10th) a line about  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of the river, and is to-day (the 11th) still engaged in pursuing the enemy.

Our detachment which had this morning marched north from the vicinity of Puho, encountered a large column of the enemy's troops retreating north and enveloped them, compelling them to surrender after a hand-to-hand fight.

In the neighbourhood of Mukden there are still a number of the enemy's troops, some offering resistance and others surrendering to our forces. We are now assiduously engaged in dispersing these troops.

The enemy's dead are lying in heaps on each battlefield, but we have as yet had no time to bury the bodies.

We are as yet unable to furnish the exact amount of the losses sustained by the enemy in various places, but the number of the killed and wounded as well as the prisoners is exceedingly great, while the quantities of spoils of war are extraordinarily great. Clothing, provisions, fodder, etc., are lying in large heaps and cannot be easily estimated.

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## (2)

*(Received on the forenoon of March 14.)***Hsingking Region.**

On the 11th instant one of our columns drove off the enemy posted at Yingpan (about  $17\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of Fushun) and occupied the place.

**On the Sha-ho.**

Our forces in several quarters are still engaged in driving off the remnant of the routed enemy.

In the mountainous region east of the Tiehling road, a great number of the enemy's officers and men have surrendered themselves to our troops guarding the military trains.

**Violation of Parole by Russian officer.***(Received on March 12.)*

One of the Russian officers, late of Port Arthur, who had proceeded to Sinmintun from Shanghai in violation of his oath, has been arrested by our garrison. We have also captured a certain amount of supplies, which were being conveyed to the Russian Army.

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**FURTHER PURSUIT.****March 13.***(Received on the Morning of March 13.)*

The different groups of the Imperial Army, which had

advanced northward from several quarters in pursuit of the enemy, inflicted as they proceeded considerable damages on the retreating Russians, who essayed resistance at various points, and by yesterday, the 12th inst., had driven them some twenty-five miles north of Mukden and are still pursuing them.

In the districts covering an area of some  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Kaolitun, south of Chinlikontzu (on the western side of the railway at a point some 15 miles north of Mukden), innumerable carts have been abandoned, which are laden with ammunition and other military stores. Their number has not yet been ascertained.

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### OCCUPATION OF TIEHLING.

• March 16.

(1)

*(A report from the Headquarters of the Manchurian Armies  
received in Tokyo on March 16.)*

Our advance guards, after hotly pursuing the enemy in every direction, occupied Tiehling on the 16th at 12.30 a.m.

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(2)

*(Received on the forenoon of March 17.)*

The railway station at Tiehling is built on a grand scale, and its accommodation is not inferior to that of Liaoyang

station. The enemy's provisions and fodder are lying in heaps in the vicinity of the station, but two-thirds of these stores have already been burnt. There are enormous quantities of other spoil of war, but we have as yet had no time to make investigations. ~~4~~

Although it is reported that a large number of prisoners have been taken in the direction of the Right Wing corps, no authentic report concerning the number has yet been received.

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### FURTHER PURSUIT.

March 16.

*(A report from the Headquarters of the Manchurian Armies received in Tokyo on the afternoon of March 17.)*

Yesterday, the 16th, one of our detachments drove off the enemy's cavalry consisting of about 8 squadrons, with artillery, on the right bank of the Liaoho and occupied the heights on that side of the river north of Tiehling. The same detachment bombarded until sunset the enemy's infantry and cavalry, consisting respectively of about one division and some ten squadrons, which were retreating from the direction of Kuchiatsu (nearly  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Tiehling) and Laopien (about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Kuchiatsu).

According to the statement of prisoners, the strength of the enemy that resisted us on the 15th inst, in the region south of Tiehling was about three divisions. The prisoners further state that Kuropatkin was in the vicinity of Tiehling

on the 14th, conducting the battle in person.

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### OCCUPATION OF KAIYUAN.

March 19.

*(A report from the Headquarters of the Manchurian Armies  
received in Tokyo on the forenoon of March 20.)*

One of our detachments advancing on Kaiyuan occupied the place at 4 a.m. on the 19th inst. At 10.30 a.m. a counter-attack was essayed by about 50 or 60 of the enemy's cavalry and again by some three companies of the enemy's infantry, but these attacks were repulsed, the enemy retreating to the north-east.

The bridges on the main road south of Kaiyuan have been burnt down by the enemy, who also partly destroyed the railway bridges. The number of guns captured in the vicinity of Mukden is gradually increasing, many having been discovered buried on the way, or otherwise concealed.

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### OCCUPATION OF CHANGTU.

March 21.

*(Received on March 22.)*

A portion of our army after driving the enemy before it, entered Changtu yesterday (the 21st) at 2.30 p.m. The enemy's main force is retreating northeastward in a dis-



orderly manner along the railway. A portion of the enemy's cavalry, however, has halted at a point two or three kilometres north of Changtu.

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### THE SITUATION AT THE FRONT.

*(A report from the Headquarters of the Manchurian Armies received in Tokyo on the afternoon of March 25.)*

A report received from our forces occupying Hsingking is as follows:—

The enemy stationed in this region have retired towards Hailungting (about  $87\frac{1}{2}$  miles north-east of Hsingking). According to a report dispatched on the 24th inst. at 8 p.m., from Weiyuenpaomen, a squadron of the enemy's cavalry is halting in the vicinity of Mienhwakai (about  $22\frac{1}{2}$  miles north-east of Kaicheng) on the Kirin road, and small groups of the enemy's cavalry are occasionally seen in the vicinity of Weiyuenpaomen and Changtu and at Taiseiyei (about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of Wangmatsai, situated about 20 miles east of Weiyuenpaomen) and Kankoutsu (about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-east of Wangmatsai). According to the statements of natives, some two hundred of the enemy's cavalry are staying at Aishenkao (about 9 miles north of Wangmatsai) and another cavalry and infantry force, consisting of about 500 or 600 men, is at Taolu (about 15 miles east of Wangmatsai).

According to a report dispatched from Changtu at 1.30 p.m. the same day, only a small number of the enemy's cavalry are south of the line extending between Shuangmiao

(about 20 miles north-east of Changtu), Hinglungling (about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Shuangmiao) and Szmiencheng (about  $17\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Changtu).

According to a report dispatched on the 23rd inst. at 5.40 p.m. from our forces occupying Kinkiatun (about  $22\frac{1}{2}$  miles north-east of Fakumen), there are no enemy in the direction of Kankgping (about  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles north-west of Fakumen), but a number of the enemy's forces appear to be present at Liaoyangwopeng (about 25 miles north of Kangping).

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### THE SITUATION AT THE FRONT.

*(A report from the Headquarters of the Manchurian Armies  
received on the afternoon of March 31.)*

The forces in occupation of Hsingking report :—According to the natives arriving here from the direction of Hoi-lung, all the Russian troops and mounted under Colonel Madrinoff, who were concentrated in the neighbourhood of that place, retired northwards via Mayeushan a few days ago, and it appears they are at present concentrated at Kirin.

A report from Weiyuanpaomen states :—The condition of the enemy in the direction of Mienhwakaï is unchanged. A number of the enemy's infantry and cavalry still occupy the heights at Chiehshankeu (about 32 miles north-east of Kaiyuan) and neighbourhood.

The forces in occupation of Changtu report :—The enemy's

cavalry have retreated to the neighbourhood of North Erhtaohotsz (about 25 miles north of Changtu) and Kao-tszun (?), about four miles north of Shwanmiaotsz. The railway station at the latter place has been burned down by the enemy.

The forces in occupation of Fakumen report:—A force of the enemy's cavalry is stationed on the line between Paolihtun (about 30 miles north-east of Fakumen) and Tungtaken, about six miles east of Paolihtun. In the vicinity of Pamiencheng and Fenghwa, some combined forces of the enemy are still to be seen.

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#### THE SITUATION IN THE DIRECTION OF HAILUNG.

March 28.

##### The Situation at the Front.

*(A report from the Headquarters of the Manchurian Armies received in Tokyo on the afternoon of April 1.)*

Our reconnoitring party under officers advancing toward Hailung encountered a force of the enemy's cavalry about 300 strong at 2 a.m. on March 28 at Shanchengtsu (about 30 miles south-west of Hailung). The enemy retreating towards Hailung consist of some 4,000 infantry and cavalry and there were now about 2,000 Russian cavalry in that place. Between Yingehcheng (about  $37\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Hingking) and Shangchengtsu large quantities of cereals and fodder are stored at various places. No great change in the enemy's condition has taken place in the direction of Kirin and Changchun.

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**OCCUPATION OF MIENHWANCHIEH.**

March 31.

*(A report from the Headquarters of the Manchurian forces  
received in Tokyo on the afternoon of April 2.)*

On March 31 a portion of our forces occupying Kaiyuen drove off the enemy posted at Mienhwanchieh and occupied the place and the heights to the north.

Otherwise there is no marked change in other directions.

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**ENEMY AT AISHINKAO AND RELEASE OF RUSSIAN  
HOSPITAL ATTENDANTS.**

April 2.

*(A report from the Headquarters of the Manchurian Armies  
received on the afternoon of April 3.)*

On the 2nd instant at 2 p.m. a portion of our forces occupying Kaiyuen drove off the enemy stationed at Aishinkao (about  $32\frac{1}{2}$  miles north-east of Kaiyuen) and vicinity.

With the exception of the above, there is no marked change in the enemy's condition in other directions.

On the 1st instant at 5 p.m., 101 Russian hospital attendants were handed over to the Russian forces in front of the outpost line. They expressed profound thanks for the treatment extended to them by our forces.

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## OCCUPATION OF TSULUSHU AND SZ'MIENCHENG.

April 3.

*(A report from the Headquarters of the Manchurian Armies,  
received in Tokyo on the afternoon of April 4.)*

A portion of our forces occupying Changtu drove off on the 3rd the enemy from Sulushu (20 miles north of Changtu) and Sz'miencheng ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Tsulushu), and occupied those places. Our detachment, which having driven off the enemy from the neighbourhood of Shwang-miaotsz (6 miles south-east of Sulushu) approached Santaokeu at 12.30 p.m. on the 4th, fiercely attacked some 500 Russian cavalry retreating northwards along the eastern side of the railway and routed them.

OCCUPATION OF KUYUSHU AND ENEMY'S  
COUNTER-ATTACK.

April 4.

*(A report from the Headquarters of the Manchurian Armies,  
received in Tokyo on the afternoon of April 5.)*

A portion of our forces in occupation of Kaiyuan drove off on the 4th at 3.30 p.m. the enemy in its front and occupied Kuyushu, about four miles north-east of Mienhwa-kai.

A force of the enemy with some cavalry and machine guns advanced southward from the direction of Tawo on

the Fenghwa road on the afternoon of the 3rd and commenced to bombard Kinkiattun from about 8 a.m. on the following day. Simultaneously, a large body of the enemy's infantry attacked us from the neighbourhood of the main road, while two other Russian columns made a flanking movement on our two wings and approached to within about 400 metres of our forces. But at about 6 p.m. we succeeded in completely repulsing the enemy. In this engagement our casualties consisted of 27 officers and men. As for the Russian losses, no precise number can be given; but judging from the number of wagons in which the enemy's killed and wounded were carried away, their casualties must have reached not less than 200.

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### THE ENEMY IN THE VICINITY OF TAOLU AND KINKIATUN.

April 5.

*(A report from the Headquarters of the Manchurian Armies,  
received in Tokyo on the afternoon of April 6.)*

The force of Russian infantry about two companies strong, which had been advancing westward from the direction of Taolu, halted on the 5th at 11 a.m. at the western end of Tasiyang (?), about 28 miles east of Weiyuenpaoman and 10 miles west of Taolu, and have subsequently shown no signs of further advance. §

A large portion of the enemy who were defeated in the neighbourhood of Kinkiattun on the 4th, have changed the course of their advance to the direction of Szmiencheng,

while another portion of the same force has retreated northward along the Fenghwa road.

On the evening of the 5th no Russian troops were to be seen south of Sinlitun,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Kinkiatun.

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### THE ENEMY'S ATTACK ON SULUSHU.

April 5.

*(A report from the Headquarters of the Manchurian Armies, received in Tokyo on the afternoon of April 8.)*

From about 2 p.m. on the 5th inst. one battalion of the enemy's infantry and six squadrons of cavalry attacked Sulushu (about 20 miles north of Changtu), but were repulsed by our forces. On the 6th, about 24 squadrons of the enemy's cavalry, with a number of guns, advanced against the same place, but being counter-attacked by us the greater portion of the force retreated towards Pamiencheng, while the rest halted near Teukayo (about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Sulushu).

Our casualties in this engagement were ten non-commissioned officers and men, while those of the enemy, judging from the number of carts employed to carry away the wounded and the number of dead left on the field, cannot be less than 60.

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**OCCUPATION OF TSANGSHIH.**

April 12.

*(A report from the Headquarters of the Manchurian Armies,  
received in Tokyo on the afternoon of April 13.)*

Our forces proceeding eastwards along the Fushun-Hailung road encountered the enemy's forces consisting of about a regiment of infantry and six squadrons of cavalry, with four guns, at Erhkuolo ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of Yingpan) on the morning of the 12th, and driving off the enemy, occupied Tsangshih (20 miles east of Yingpan) on the morning of the 13th. The enemy, disputing our advance step by step, retired in the direction of Hailung.

The enemy on the Kirin road have been gradually retiring since the 11th inst., but a portion of their forces is staying in the neighbourhood of Kuyushu.

In the direction of Changtu and Fakumen, the situation is unchanged, though conflicts between the opposing cavalry are taking place from time to time.

**ATTACK ON THE ENEMY AT HEISHIMU.**

April 14.

*(A report from the Headquarters of the Manchurian Armies,  
received on the afternoon of April 14.)*

Our forces advancing eastward along the Hailung road drove off this forenoon the enemy in the neighbourhood of Heishimu, about 10 miles east of Tsangshih, and are now



hotly pursuing them in the direction of Pakiatsz, some 25 miles east of Tsangshih.

Our forces proceeding northward from the vicinity of Hsingking encountered this morning the enemy in occupation of the district about 5 miles south of Pakiatsz, and attacked them.

With the exception of the above, there is no change to report in the situation in the various directions.

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#### OCCUPATION OF YINGECHEN AND PAOKIATSZ.

April 14.

*(A report from the Headquarters of the Manchurian Armies,  
received in Tokyo on the afternoon of April 15.)*

Our forces advancing from the direction of Hsingking, after gradually driving the enemy before them, occupied Yingcheng, about 35 miles north of Hingking, on the 14th inst. at 1 p.m., and a portion of them, acting in co-operation with a cavalry detachment belonging to our forces proceeding eastward along the Hailung road, completely captured Pakiatsz at 6 p.m. on the same day. The enemy that had been staying at Pakiatsz consisted of about one regiment of infantry and six or seven squadrons of cavalry. They had at one time retreated in the direction of Yingcheng, but subsequently returned to Pakiatsz, finally retiring in great disorder beyond Peiling, some  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Pakiatsz.

With the exception of the above, there have been no

great changes in the situation in the various directions.

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### THE ENEMY AT SANYENCHENG.

April 15.

*(A report from the Headquarters of the Manchurian Armies,  
received on the afternoon of April 16.)*

On the evening of the 15th inst. about five squadrons of Russian cavalry raided the vicinity of Sanyencheng, on the Fakumen-Fenghwa road, but our troops delivered a night attack on the enemy and caused them to retire far to the north. The enemy, retreating in great disorder, left behind eight killed and one horse. Our casualties were two.

Besides the above, collisions have taken place between the opposing cavalry forces in various places; but the general situation remains almost unchanged.

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### OCCUPATION OF TUNGHUA.

April 15.

*(A report from the Headquarters of the Manchurian Armies,  
received in Tokyo on April 19.)*

Our forces advancing towards Tunghua (more than 50 miles east of Hsingking) occupied that place on the 15th. The enemy in this direction are gradually retiring to the north.

In other directions, the situation shows no great change.

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### THE ENEMY IN THE DIRECTION OF TUNGHUA.

April 20.

*(Received on April 22.)*

According to a report from our forces in occupation of Tunghwa, a small body of Russian troops is still stationed in the neighbourhood of Laoling and Malutien, about 20 miles north of Tunghwa.

On the 20th inst. some 100 Russians attacked Yingcheng but were repulsed by our troops.

In the direction of Taolu, the Russian outposts have been increased during the last few days, but the enemy show no signs of activity.

With the exception of skirmishes between the opposing scouts in several places, no special changes in the situation have taken place.

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### BATTLE NEAR KAIYUAN.

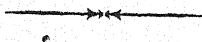
April 24.

*(A report from the Headquarters of the Manchurian Armies,  
received in Tokyo on the afternoon of April 25.)*

On the 24th inst. our forces in occupation of Kaiyuan delivered an attack on a Russian force consisting of five

battalions of infantry, 16 squadrons of cavalry and one battery of artillery which had advanced to the vicinity of the above place, pressing our cavalry outposts in their advance. The enemy were repulsed and subsequently pursued toward the north of Mienhwa-kai. In this engagement our casualties were 38, including officers, while the enemy's dead left on the field numbered about 200.

Two forces of the enemy, one consisting of six battalions of infantry and 16 squadrons of cavalry, and the other of 12 squadrons of cavalry and one battery of artillery, essayed an attack in the direction of Changtu and Siaotao-tsu, respectively. Both attacks were, however, repulsed and the enemy retired northward simultaneous with the retreat of the enemy in the direction of Kaiyuan.



### SITUATION AT THE FRONT.

May 1-4.

*(A report from the Headquarters of the Manchurian Armies, received in Tokyo on the afternoon of May 6.)*

Our forces advancing north from the direction of Tunghwa gradually drove off the enemy's cavalry and reached Tinyutai (about  $27\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Tunghwa) on the 1st instant.

In the direction of Changtu, the enemy's cavalry about two squadrons strong, accompanied by Chinese mounted bandits, attacked on the forenoon of the 4th inst. the neighbourhood of Sufangtai and Ershihlipao (about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Changtu), but they were repulsed by our forces

and routed northward, leaving two dead and two wounded as well as four horses behind.

Our forces advancing north from the direction of Fakumen towards Fenghwa drove off the enemy in the vicinity of Erhsiaotun and Tasiaotun (about 20 miles north-east of Fakumen) on the 4th inst. and occupied Papaotun at 7 p.m. the same day.



### THE SITUATION NEAR YINGECHENG.

May 9.

*(A report from the Headquarters of the Manchurian Armies,  
received on the afternoon of May 11.)*

On the 9th inst. at about 10 a.m. a detachment of Russian troops, consisting of two regiments of infantry, five squadrons of cavalry and one battery of artillery, advanced on the neighbourhood of Yingcheng from the direction of Naushan-chengtsz, some 15 miles east of Yingcheng. The enemy, under cover of artillery, commenced from about 2 p.m. to press our positions, which they finally approached to within 100 metres. Thereupon our forces in occupation of Yingcheng delivered a counter-attack and after inflicting heavy losses on the enemy, completely repulsed them in the direction of Naushanchengtsz. In this engagement the enemy left on the field about 60 killed and 160 wounded. A large number of Russian troops attired in Chinese clothes, who had been killed or wounded, were carried away on stretchers. The total losses sustained by the enemy is con-

sidered to have been not less than 400. Our casualties were one killed and about 50 wounded. With the exception of the above, the situation in various directions remains unchanged.

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### THE SITUATION AT THE FRONT.

May 18 & 19.

(1)

*(Received on the afternoon of May 19.)*

In the direction of Weiyuanpaomen, on the 18th, a Russian force consisting of at least a battalion and a half of infantry and a squadron of cavalry, advanced from the direction of Taolou and reached the neighbourhood of Teusehishi (11 miles north-east of Erhtaokang) at a little past 1 p.m., but encountering our advanced guards at 4 p.m., retired towards Taolou.

About two companies of Russian infantry and five or six hundred cavalry advanced from the direction of Tung-yakeu (6 kilometres north of Chenchengtsz or Nanchengtsz'), and at 3.30 p.m. the infantry reached the heights south of Kōjōshi (two kilometres north-west of Chienchengtsz), and subsequently more than two battalions of infantry arrived at Kōjōshi at 4 p.m. At 5.15 p.m. a portion of the forces of the enemy entered Chienchengtsz', and subsequently a battalion of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry with 7 guns attempted to advance further south, but were repulsed by our forces at 6.30 p.m.

In the direction of Changtu, on the 18th at a little past

10 a.m., about 3 squadrons of the Russian cavalry advanced through Shanhotsz' and about an equal force penetrated Padiatsz' ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles north-east of Changtu), but were all repulsed by our troops at noon.

On the same day at 9 a.m., about four companies of Russian infantry and eight squadrons of cavalry with four guns, advanced from the direction of Erh-shih-li-pao, and temporarily pressed our cavalry to the neighbourhood of Sz'kiatsu and Changshanpao, but from about 2 p.m. retired northwards, being pursued by our troops. In this engagement our casualties included two men and two horses wounded. The Russian casualties are not known for certain, but about 20 casualties were witnessed.

On the right bank of the Liao, on the 18th at 11 a.m. about 500 Russian cavalry advanced in the direction of Kangping and attacked our field hospital. But owing to our bombardment, the Russians retreated, sustaining severe losses.

There is no change in the situation in other directions.

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(2)

*(Received on the afternoon of May 20.)*

In the direction of Weiyuanpaomen, a Russian force consisting of two companies of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry again attacked Chienchengtsz from the direction of Tungyakeu on the forenoon of the 19th, but was repulsed in the direction of Yangtszling and Mienhwakai at 1 p.m. Almost simultaneously with the defeat of the force,

another body of Russian troops, consisting of one regiment of infantry and about five squadrons of cavalry, delivered a fierce attack from a north-eastern direction on our forces stationed in the neighbourhood of Tsinyangpao; but this attack was also completely repulsed at 6 p.m.

In the direction of Changtu, our forces on the 18th repulsed the enemy, who had advanced southward, in the direction of the line of Shwangmiaotsz, Hingliuchien and Szmiencheng. Since then no change has taken place in this direction except occasional collision between the opposing scouts.

On the right bank of the Liao, the enemy's cavalry force, which had concentrated its main body in the vicinity of Kingshuling (about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Fakumen) between noon and 1 p.m. of the 19th, immediately afterwards commenced a turning movement in a south western direction in order to threaten the communications of our rear-guard. But owing to the strictness of our surveillance, the Russians were compelled to retreat far to the north-west without attaining any of their objects.



### THE SITUATION AT THE FRONT.

May 20-23.

(1)

*(Received on the afternoon of May 21.)*

In the direction of Changtu, a Russian force consisting of one and a half battalions of infantry and one regiment



of cavalry, with two guns, on the 21st moved from the neighbourhood of the mine (about 10 miles east of Changtu) to the heights east of Santaoken (about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of Changtu) and commenced to fire on us from about 11.30 a.m. Subsequently four Russian guns made their appearance on the height north of Tsingyangpao (about two kilometres outh-east of the mine). At a little past 4 p.m. two battalions of the enemy's infantry advanced against us from a point east of Tsinyangpao, but were repulsed. On the same day at 10 a.m. another Russian detachment, consisting of 300 infantry and four squadrons of cavalry, with three guns, entered Erhshilipao from the direction of Hingliuchien, but retreated, after setting the former village on fire.

On the right bank of the Liao, on the 20th at 10 a.m. the enemy's cavalry advanced on foot to attack Taifang ( $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-west of Fakumen). After a fight lasting for two hours, our forces repulsed the enemy, who were routed far to the south-west, leaving more than 300 killed and wounded on the field.

There is no change in the situation in other directions, except the occurrence of conflicts between small forces.

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(2)

(Received on the afternoon of May 22.)

Of the enemy's cavalry who have turned from the right bank of the Liao to the direction of Fakumen and are now being driven away by our forces in the rear, the main force, after sustaining defeat in the vicinity of Trifangshan

on the 20th, took quarters in the neighbourhood of Siaotatsz' (27½ miles from Fakumen) and retired to the right bank of the Malienho (a river running southwards along the western side of the Simmintun-Fakumen road).

Meanwhile several squadrons of cavalry staying on the left bank of the river were routed northwards by our troops.

There is no important change in other directions.

(3)

(Received on the afternoon of May 23.)

On the 21st at 2 p.m. the enemy's forces consisting of about a battalion of infantry and some six squadrons of cavalry attacked the heights north of Chingyangpao (about 10 miles north of Weiyuanpaomen), but were repulsed by our troops at about 5.40 p.m.

On the 22nd at 7.30 a.m. about a battalion of Russian infantry and two or three squadrons of cavalry advanced on Chienchengtsz' from the Kirin Road and from Taolu (37 miles east of Weiyunpaomen), and a company of infantry and cavalry penetrated to the heights west of the village, but both forces were driven off.

The enemy's cavalry which had proceeded south from the districts lying on the west of the Liao, commenced to retreat from early in the morning of the 22nd, and the enemy were nowhere to be observed in the south of Taitun (17 miles west of Fakumen) at 5 p.m.

Elsewhere there is no change in the situation, except the

occurrence of conflicts between small forces.

(4)

(Received on the afternoon of May 24.)

On the 23rd at 7 a.m. Russian cavalry and infantry were discovered constructing defensive works on the height north of Siyaken (5 miles north of Weiyuan-pao-men), and were at once driven off by our troops.

At about noon some four squadrons of Russian cavalry attacked the vicinity of Tai-ao-tun (about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Changtu), but were also repulsed.

The Russian cavalry who have been operating a few days since in the district lying to the right of the Liao, have retired north to the Mongolian borders.

There is no change in other directions.

THE SITUATION AT THE FRONT.

May 25-31.

(1)

(Received on the afternoon of the 25th inst.)

In every direction the situation remains unchanged, except the occurrence of conflicts between scouts.

(2)

(Received on the afternoon of May 26.)

On the 25th at 2.30 p.m. a body of our cavalry drove off a Russian cavalry force at Sz'miencheng ($17\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Changtu) both northwards and northeastwards, and occupied the place.

In other directions, there is no change in the situation except the occurrence of conflicts between scouts.

(3)

(Received on the afternoon of May 27.)

There is no change in the various directions at the front, with the exception of collisions between the opposing scouts. A similar report was received by the same quarters on the 28th.

(4)


(Received on the afternoon of May 29.)

With the exception of occasional collisions between the opposing scouts, the military situation in the various directions remains unchanged.

(5)

(Received on the afternoon of May 30.)


There is no change in the situation in every direction.



(6)

(Received on the afternoon of May 31.)

In every direction there is no change in the situation, except the occurrence of conflicts between the opposing scouts.




SITUATION AT THE FRONT.

June 1 & 2.

(1)

(Received on June 1.)

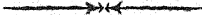
The situation in the various directions at the front remains unchanged, with the exception of collisions between the opposing scouts.



(2)

(Received on June 2.)

With the exception of occasional collisions between the opposing scouts, the situation in the various directions remains unchanged.



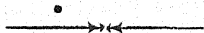
BATTLE NEAR CHANGTU & WEIYUANPAOMEN.

June 2.

(Received on the afternoon of June 3.)

On June 2, about 6.40 a.m., a force of 34 Russian cavalry appeared at Shahotsz' (about 8 miles east of Changtu) and at 12.30 p.m. on the same day a similar force arrived at Nanchengtsz' (some 6 miles northeast of Weiyuanpaomen). They were repulsed at both places. At about 3.30 on the same afternoon our scouts attacked a body of Russian cavalry some $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the Chantü Station, killing one private and two horses and capturing a horse.

No change has otherwise taken place in the various directions at the front.

**BATTLE NEAR CHANGTU & SHIUTSZ-ZU.**

June 3.

(Received on June 4.)

Early in the morning of the 3rd about 300 Russian infantry and cavalry attacked Erhshihlipao (about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Changtu), but were repulsed by our forces at 10 a.m.

At about 9.30 the same morning, about 20 squadrons of Russian cavalry advanced southward from the neighbourhood of Taping-Kai (about 20 miles north of Kwanping) on the Kwanping-Tingkiatun road (some 50 miles north-

west of Fenghwa). A portion of this force attacked the vicinity of Shiutsz-zu (about 10 miles north-east of Kwanping), but were shelled by our artillery stationed in the neighbouring district and were obliged to retreat, in great disorder and with heavy loss, in western and north-western directions. In this engagement our casualties were only four men slightly wounded, while the enemy's losses reached more than one hundred.

With the exception of the above, the situation in the various directions remains almost unchanged.

SITUATION AT THE FRONT.

June 5.

(1)

(Received on June 5.)

The situation in the various directions remains unchanged.

(2)

(Received on the afternoon of June 6.)

For five hours from 4.30 a.m. on the 5th, the enemy's infantry attacked the neighbourhood of Makiatun (about 3 miles north of Wei yuan paomen), but were repulsed by our troops.

On the same day, a detachment advancing in the direction of Shahotsu (10 miles east of Changtu) drove off the enemy

from that neighbourhood and occupied the railway station there and the heights in the vicinity.

A portion of our cavalry also drove off the enemy's cavalry from the neighbourhood of Chikiatsz ($17\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Kangping) and Makiatun ($7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Chikiatsz) to the north and occupied those places. Otherwise there is no change in the situation.



BATTLE NEAR YINGEPIENMAN.

June 6.

(Received on the afternoon of June 7.)

On the 6th at about 11.30 a.m., 150 or 160 Russian troops advanced towards Sz'miaotsz' (about 2 kilometres east of Ying-e-pienman), but being attacked by our troops on the heights north of that place, were routed towards Nienyuling (about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Yingepienmen) at about 3.30 p.m. In this engagement we captured a soldier and two horses.

In other directions there is no change in the situation, except the occurrence of conflicts between scouts.



BATTLE NEAR LIANGCHUICHUAN & CHANGTU.

June 7.

(Received on the afternoon of June 8.)

Our detachment which advanced towards Liangchuichuan ($2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Chienchengtsz'), drove off the enemy consisting of about a company of infantry and 50 cavalry from the northern vicinity of the village at 3.30 p.m. on the 7th, and occupied the heights east of Chapengan (some 4 miles north-east of Chiengtsz') at about 6 p.m.

The same day at 6.30 a.m. a squadron of the enemy's cavalry attacked the neighbourhood of Sz'fangtai (10 miles north of Changtu), and at about 7.30 a.m. some 50 cavalry attacked Taiaotun (about 6 miles north-west of Changtu,) and 150 cavalry advanced to the neighbourhood of Shihtienti ($2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Taiaotun). These forces were, however, all repulsed by our troops.

SITUATION AT THE FRONT.

June 9.

(1)

(Received on the afternoon of June 9.)

With the exception of collisions between the opposing scouts, the situation remains unchanged.

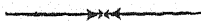
(2)

(Received on the afternoon of June 10.)

On the 9th at 4 a.m. our troops drove off the enemy from the range of heights extending from the north of Liangchuichuan to the north of Nanchengtsz', and occupied those places.

On the same day our troops occupied the whole of the vicinity of Erhshihlipao (10 miles north-east of Changtu), Sz'fantai, Tungkiatai (10 miles north of Changtu) and Hsing-lunshan (12½ miles north-west of Changtu).

In other directions, there is no important change in the situation.



OCCUPATION OF SIYINGTSZ, SIAOCHENGTSZ, ETC.

June 10.

(Received on the afternoon of June 11.)

On the 10th our cavalry drove the enemy from the vicinity of Siyingsz' (about 6 miles south of Liaoyangwopeng) and Sipingfang (about 2½ miles south-west of Siyingsz') and occupied those places. Another body of cavalry repulsed the enemy from the vicinity of Siaochengtsz' (17½ miles north of Kangping) and Kaokiawopeng (2½ miles north east of Siaochengtsz) and occupied the heights north of Siaoweitang (2½ miles east of Kaokiawopeng and 10 miles west of Liaoyangwopeng). In other directions there is no change

in the situation, except the occurrence of conflicts between the opposing scouts.

SITUATION AT THE FRONT.

June 11.

(Received on the afternoon of June 12.)

A mixed column of the Russian forces advanced toward Yingecheng from Siaopaiyingho (15 miles north-east of Yingecheng) via Nienyuling, but was repulsed by our troops in the vicinity of Sz'miaotsz' (4 miles north-east of Yingecheng). At 6 a.m. the same day a force of the enemy, consisting of a battalion of infantry and about two squadrons of cavalry with four guns, attacked Erhshihlipao from a north-eastern direction, and at 4.30 a.m. some 600 Russian cavalry with four guns delivered an attack in the vicinity of Sz'fangtai, but they were repulsed everywhere. In other directions there are no important changes in the situation.

SITUATION AT THE FRONT.

June 13 & 14.

(1)

(Received on the afternoon of June 13.)

Except occasional collisions between the opposing scouts in various directions, the situation remains unchanged.

(2)

(Received on the afternoon of the 14.)

The situation in the various directions remains unchanged.

BATTLE NEAR CHANGTU.

June 14.

(Received on June 15.)

The enemy's attacks on Sz'fangtai, Papaitaiti (some 10 miles north of Changtu) and the neighbourhood of Haichengwopeng (some 12 miles northwest of Changtu) were all repulsed on the morning of the 14th. In addition, collisions between the opposing scouts have taken place in various directions. Otherwise, the situation remains unchanged.

SITUATION AT THE FRONT.

June 16.

(Received on the afternoon of June 17.)

Front of Wei-yuan-Pienmen.

On the 16th at 9 a.m. about 300 of the enemy's cavalry advanced from Shwangmiatsz' to the vicinity of Kuyushu, but were repulsed by our troops.

Front of Changtu.

Our advance guards drove off a body of the enemy from Sz'miencheng and occupied that place.

Front of Taisiatun.

A body of our troops repulsed a force of the enemy's cavalry from Shwangtatz' ($7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Szmiencheng) and occupied that place.

Front of Kangping.

Our central column penetrated the positions of the enemy's cavalry at Tienkiawopeng (16 miles north-east of Kangping) at 1.40 a.m. and carried them. Our troops then hotly pursued the enemy, and attacked the latter's positions extending from the southern extremity to the east of Liaoyangwopeng from 4 to 8.30 a.m., completely occupying Liaoyangwopeng at 9 a.m.

Our right column also advanced, driving off the enemy in its front, and at 8 a.m. occupied Lochuankow (9 miles east of Liaoyangwopeng) and Makiapao (5 miles east of Liaoyangwopeng). Our artillery then shelled the enemy who were retreating northwards, and inflicted on them severe losses, finally routing them.

Our left column severely bombarded about 1,000 of the enemy's cavalry who were retiring in a north-westerly direction and inflicted severe losses on them.

According to the statements of the prisoners the enemy's force at Liaoyangwopeng consisted of 5,000 cavalry with 20 guns, under the command of General Mistchenko. Their main force fled northwards and the rest to the north-east and north-west. In this engagement, the enemy left evidence of the confusion into which they had fallen in their flight. Judging from the stores of provisions and clothing which the enemy left on the field, the enemy's supply seems to

be extremely poor. We captured several hundred *koku* of cereals.

Before retreating, the enemy set fire to a house in the southern extremity of Liaoyangwopeng. There are unmistakable signs that the enemy's object in setting fire to the house was to burn their dead.

Our losses are 30 officers and men killed and 185 wounded. The enemy's losses are not known exactly, but the enemy's killed left or cremated in front of our central column alone, amounted to more than 80. In addition, there were more than 10 horses killed and left, on the field. The total losses of the enemy along the entire front will be, it is believed, considerable.

SITUATION AT THE FRONT.

June 19.

(Received on the afternoon of June 20.)

Front of Weiyuanpao.

Our forces which occupied Lienkwakai yesterday (the 19th) at 1.30 a.m. without encountering the enemy, subsequently drove off the enemy in the vicinity of Kirin road, and occupied Yangmulintsz' (about 20 miles north-east of Weiyuanpaomen). Another force expelled the enemy in the neighbourhood of Yangtsz'ling (about 11 miles north of Weiyuanpaomen) at 3.20 a.m. the same day, and occupied the heights north-west of Shihhuiwotsz' ($7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Yangtsz'ling) at 9.40 a.m. the same day. Subsequently

this force attacked the enemy entrenched on the heights north and north-east of that place, and routed them.

Front of Changtu.

Our forces advanced through the neighbourhood of the railway, drove off the enemy's infantry and cavalry from the heights about $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Shahotsz' station, and occupied the heights south of Shuangmiaotsz' ($17\frac{1}{2}$ miles north east of Changtu) at 6.30 a.m. yesterday. The railway station there was completely destroyed. In this engagement our losses were only four men wounded, whilst the enemy's casualties must have been comparatively large, judging from the fact that they left on the field 10 killed (including an officer) and three dead horses. We also captured one machine gun, one horse and a soldier.

Our force advancing along the Fenghwa road dislodged the enemy from the vicinity of Peifangshenkeu (about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Hsinglungchuan) at 3.30 a.m., and subjecting the enemy to a severe gun and rifle fire, occupied Lintiaoken (19 miles north of Changtu and about 6 miles north of Peifangshengkeu).

There is no important change in the situation in other directions.

OCCUPATION OF KYŌNGSŌNG.

June 20.

(Received on June 21.)

A body of our troops in the direction of Northern Korea took complete possession of Kyōngsōng on the 20th

at 11 a.m. Several thousand Russians, with artillery, stationed in the neighbourhood are retreating toward Susöng (some 10 miles north of Kyöngsöng).



SITUATION AT THE FRONT.

June 21.

(Received on the afternoon of June 22nd.)

Ying-Cheng Direction.

On the 21st, more than 1,000 of the enemy's troops, driving off our scouts in the line of Wankoutsz'ken to Hungtsaotien (about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Wankoutsz'ken), reached the vicinity of Hiangyangchen (about 10 miles west of Wankowtsz'ken), at 4.30 p.m., when our troops repulsed them with heavy losses and at once pursued them.

Weiyuanpaomen Direction.

After the return, on discharge of their mission, of our detachment which had occupied the neighbourhood of Yangmulintsz on the 19th inst., the main force of the enemy, consisting of about three battalions of infantry and four squadrons of cavalry, with ten mountain and field and two machine guns, advanced southward through the districts east of the Kirin road and a portion of the same force through the districts west of the road. From about 11.30 a.m. on the 21st the enemy's infantry commenced to appear on the heights near Chafengan and Likiatun, about 5 miles north-east of Nanchengtsz, while their artillery took up a position on the hills south-east of Lienhwaikai and opened

fire on the heights north of Nanchentsz at 1.15 p.m. Our troops stationed in that neighbourhood, after fighting for several hours, advanced and completely drove the enemy off at 7.45 p.m., occupying the height in the neighbourhood of Huankiling. Our forces are still pursuing the enemy.

With the exception of the above, the situation in the various directions remains unchanged.

BATTLE NEAR NANSHANCHENTSZ.

June 22.

(Received on June 24.)

Our force despatched for the purpose of driving off the enemy who had been proceeding south towards Nanshanchentsz' ($17\frac{1}{8}$ miles east of Ying-e-cheng) attacked the enemy in occupation of the heights north-west of Nanshanchentsz' from about 4.30 p.m. on the 22nd. At about 5.40 the enemy began to waver and a portion of their forces began to retreat. But the enemy on the heights west of Nanshanchentsz', having maintained a stubborn resistance, we fiercely charged and carried their positions at 6.10 p.m. We then engaged the enemy on the heights north of Nanshanchentsz in severe conflict, and dispatched a body of our troops to the north-east of Taipientientsz' (3 kilometres north-west of Nanshanchentsz) to open fire on the retreating force of the enemy. This turning movement threw the enemy into great confusion. A body of the enemy's cavalry and infantry endeavoured to escape our fire by displaying the Red Cross

Flag. We, however, continued our pursuit, and totally routed them to the north. The enemy's force consisted of 3,000 infantry and cavalry with several guns. They left more than 50 killed on the field, and their casualties amounted, it is believed, to more than 200. Our casualties consisted of 2 men and a horse killed and an officer (slightly), 16 non-commissioned officers and men and a horse wounded. In other directions the situation remains unchanged.

SITUATION IN MANCHURIA AND KOREA.

June 26.

(Received on June 27.)

Manchuria.

About 6.30 a.m. on July 26 a Russian force, some five companies strong, with 6 guns made its appearance near Changchiatien (12 miles south of Kangping), but was repulsed. The enemy retreated north. Scouts are occasionally observed, but the situation generally remains unchanged.

Northern Korea.

On June 26 our forces in Northern Korea occupied Susōng (some 11 miles north of Kyōngsōng.)

OCCUPATION OF NORTH OF TASHATAN AND SANKEUFANG.

June 28 & 29.

(Received on June 30.)

Our detachment which had been despatched from the

direction of Hingking to that of Hailing, attacked on June 29 at 9. a.m. a Russian force, consisting of about 300 infantry and cavalry, and driving the enemy from Tashatan, occupied the heights north of that place. A portion of the same detachment on the afternoon of June 28 took Sankeufang, some $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Yingcheng and 5 miles north of Nanshanchentsz, and was still advancing northward on the following day.

No special changes have taken place in other directions.



SITUATION IN MANCHURIA AND NORTH KOREA.

July 1 & 2.

(Received on July 3.)

North Korea.

At dawn on the 2nd, about 400 of the enemy's cavalry with guns appeared in the vicinity of Chyanhang (6 miles north of Yusōng) on the Punyong road, and in a conflict with our troops in the neighbourhood were repulsed northwards with heavy losses, at 7.30 a.m. Our detachment which had proceeded to the north for the purpose of cutting off the enemy's retreat, whilst attacking at about noon the same day the enemy on the heights north-west of Hottongku (14 miles north of Yusōng and also on the Punyong Road), intercepted the enemy's cavalry retreating from Chyangnang. In this action we captured one cavalry horse, 28 lances, 66 overcoats, and a large quantity of tents, entrenching tools, and ammunition.

Manchuria.

On the 1st inst. at about 8 a.m. some 600 Russian cavalry advanced in the direction of Piniuhö (about 12½ miles north-east of Kangping) on the right bank of Pienho, but were repulsed by our troops stationed in that neighbourhood. At about 9 a.m. the same day another body of Russian cavalry, about 1,500 strong, including some mounted infantry, with some 18 guns attacked the vicinity of Shihshihyu (about 7½ miles north-west of Piniuhö) and the fighting lasted till night. It was at dawn on the following day that our troops succeeded in completely driving the enemy away. In this engagement the enemy's casualties were more than 400, while ours mere about 90.

Collisions between the opposing scouts have taken place in various places.



CONFLICTS BETWEEN OPPOSING SCOUTS.

July 6.

(Received on July 7.)

The principal conflicts that occurred on the 6th between the opposing scouts were as follows:—

At 10 a.m. our troops encountered two sections of the enemy's cavalry in the vicinity of Wanlungpao (22 miles north-west of Yingcheng on the Yingcheng-Kaiyuan road), and repulsed them eastward.

At a little past 5 a.m. our troops drove off northwards some 50 of the enemy's cavalry at Sanshihiapao (10 miles

north of Changtu on the Fenghwa road), killing 5 troopers and 4 horses. About the same time, our troops discovered the enemy's cavalry horses, which had been left in the rear by the troops while the latter were fighting on foot, and opened fire on them. The enemy in charge fled, leaving one corpse and three horses on the field.

At about 8 p.m. some four squadrons of the enemy approached in the vicinity of Sungwangmiaotsz' (5 miles north-west of Kangping), but they precipitately retreated northward on the approach of our infantry.

SITUATION IN NORTH KOREA.

July 24.

(Received on July 25.)

The North Korean Army, having driven off the enemy from Puryong and Pugo, occupied on the 24th inst. the line of Sochhyong (8 miles north-east of Pugo) to Sinppungsan (about 12 miles north-west of Mosanryong), via Paiksapong (8 miles north-east of Puryong) and Mosanryong (10 miles north of Puryong and situated on the Hoiryong road).

SITUATION IN MANCHURIA.

August 14.

(Received on August 15.)

Early yesterday morning the enemy's infantry, about a battalion strong, accompanied by two squadrons of cavalry,

and carrying eight guns and six machine guns, came to attack our position near Erhshihlipao (about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Changtu). The enemy was at once repulsed. Our loss was one man wounded; but the enemy's loss is estimated at about 35 killed and wounded.

At about the same time, some three companies of Russian infantry and two squadrons of cavalry attacked our position about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Changtu, but were completely repulsed by our forces at 2.3. p.m. The enemy retired northward, leaving behind 10 killed.

In the direction of Wei-yuan-paomen a small body of Russian Troops also attacked us, but were repulsed.

SITUATION IN MANCHURIA.

August 27.

(Received on August 29.)

On the 27th inst. at 9 a.m. a body of our troops drove off several hundred Russian infantry and cavalry in the neighbourhood of Yuliantz' (32 miles north-east of Hing-king). The enemy were routed westwards. A battalion of Russian infantry with five guns approached Nanshangchentsz' (10 miles north-west of Yuliantz') at 10 a.m., but was also repulsed and pursued towards Lukuanchiang ($7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Nanshangchentsz'). At 10.30 a.m. about a regiment of the enemy's infantry advanced from the direction of Kushantsz (5 miles east of Yingcheng), but was immediately repulsed. A body of our forces was despatched in pursuit of the enemy.

Taolou Direction.

On the 29th, a body of our troops occupied Neitaihuangkou (20 miles south-east of Taolou), after driving off several small forces of Russian cavalry. Another force occupied Yushuling (15 miles south of Taolou) at about noon, and advanced towards Chanpanhoyu (10 miles south of Taolou). Another body of our troops, advancing towards Liangshui-chuantszt' (10 miles south-west of Taolou) drove off a battalion of Russian infantry with guns from that neighbourhood, and hotly pursued the enemy northwards.

SITUATION IN NORTH KOREA.

September 1.

(Received on Sept. 2.)

On September 1, our forces attacked the enemy's positions extending from Chyongtuyong (10 miles south-east of Hoiryong) to Opongyong (10 miles south-west of Hoiryong). The enemy consisted of about four battalions of infantry and several hundreds of cavalry with 6 guns, and offered a stubborn resistance, skillfully taking advantage of the nature of the ground. The hills in this locality were rough and broken, and our operations were carried out under the most difficult circumstances. But our gun fire opened from the heights east of Inandong (2½ miles south of Chyongtuyong) proved exceedingly effective. Under cover of this fire, our troops fiercely charged the heights on the left wing of the enemy, and occupied the range of heights in the vicinity

of Chyongtuyong at 9.10 a.m. The enemy fled north in utter confusion. Our forces are now in pursuit.

The enemy at the height three kilometres west of Chyongtuyong and at Opongyong also offered a stubborn resistance until 11 a.m., when they were defeated and put to rout by our pursuit.

Another detachment of our Army drove off several hundreds of Russian troops from Paikhyön ($7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Opongyong) and is pursuing them.

In the direction of Sudong, our troops are advancing, driving the enemy before them.

In this engagement, our losses were 3 officers and 60 men. The enemy's losses were great, though not exactly known. The enemy's killed left on the field numbered 60. We have captured a large quantity of spoils.

THE ARMISTICE.

September 13.

*(Reported by the Manchurian Army, received
in Tokyo on Sept. 14.)*

The commander-in-chief of the Manchurian Army issued to-day (14th) an order relating to the armistice between the Japanese and Russian Armies in Manchuria, substantially as follows:—

ORDERS.

1.—The commissioners for concluding the terms of armistice between the Japanese and Russian Armies in Manchuria

met at Shahotsz' (about 5 miles north of Changtu station) yesterday (the 13th) at 10 a.m. and signed the protocol of armistice at 6.20 p.m. the same day. The protocol consists of the following five articles:—

Article I.—Hostilities shall be suspended throughout the whole of Manchuria.

Article II.—The ground between the first lines of the Japanese and Russian Armies, as shown in the map to be exchanged together with the protocol, shall be made a neutral zone.

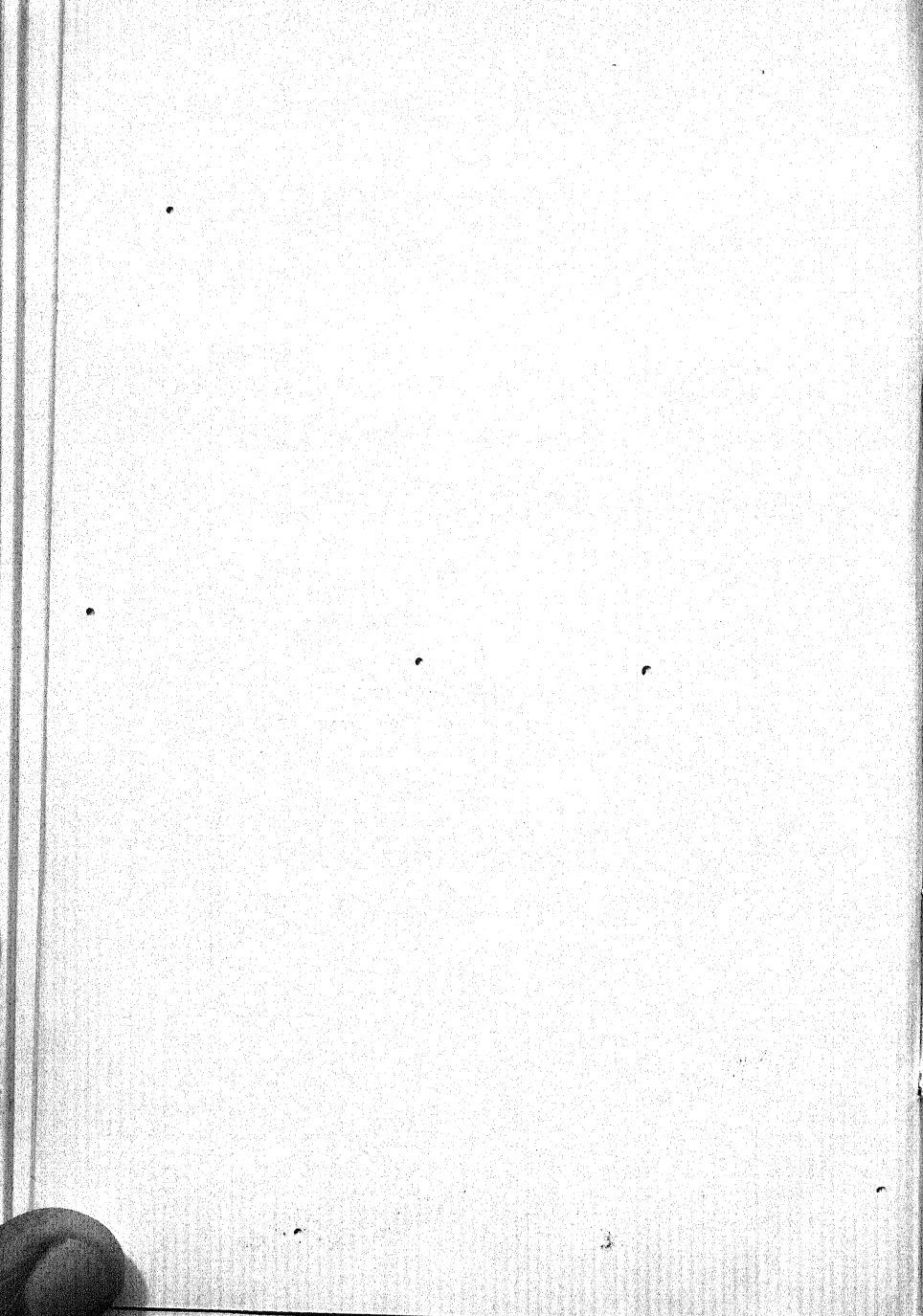
Article III.—No person having any connection with either army shall be permitted to enter the neutral zone under any pretext whatever.

Article IV.—The road leading from Shahotsz' to Shwangmiaotsz' shall be used in common by both armies.

Article V.—This protocol shall become effective from noon on September 16 of the 38th year of Meiji (1905), or September 3 according to the Russian calendar.

2.—Each respective army shall enforce the terms of armistice according to this protocol by noon on the 16th inst. at the latest.

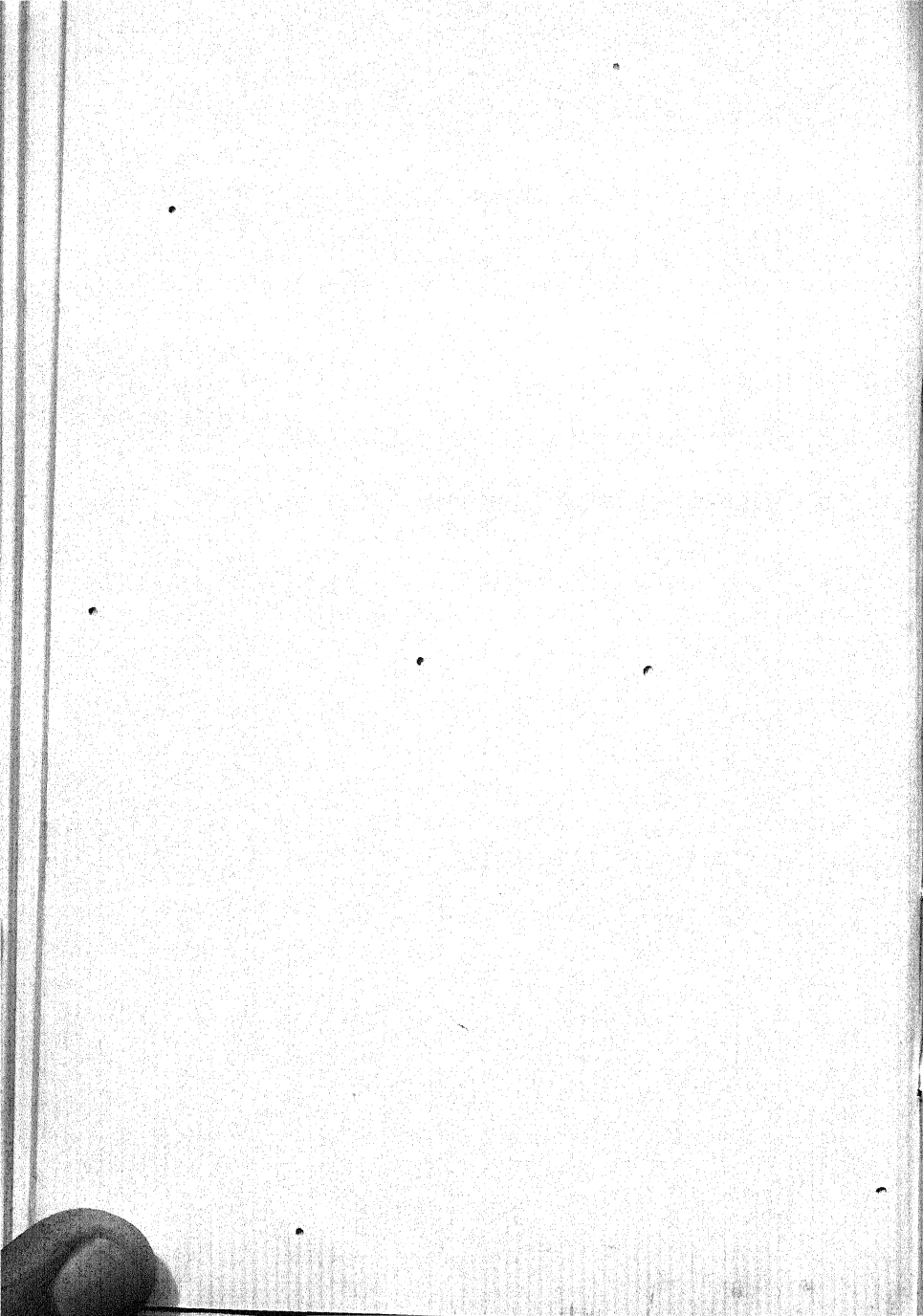




PART III.

THE KARAFUTO EXPEDITION.

(JULY 4—AUGUST 30, 1903.)



SECTION I.

Naval Movements.

COÖPERATION WITH THE ARMY LANDING ON AND CAPTURING KORSAKOFF.

July 4-10 (1905).

*(A report from Vice-Admiral Kataoka in command of the
squadron detached to the north.)*

(1)

(Received in Tokyo on the afternoon of July 7.)

After the operation of the Squadron as previously arranged, the naval landing corps to-day at 1 p.m. occupied their pre-arranged landing point without meeting any resistance from the enemy. A portion of the army has also landed. The weather is fine and there is no wind.

(2)

(Received on the forenoon of July 8.)

On the 7th, at 3.45 p.m., one of our destroyers reported that the whole town of Korsakoff was then on fire, and the enemy's forts which had fired on that destroyer became silent. Our military forces reached Tsushima-saki (formerly Enzuma promontory) at 4 p.m.

(3)

(Received on the forenoon of July 9.)

As previously arranged the Squadron, convoying a number of Army transports, left a certain point for Karafuto on the 4th inst., at 9 a.m. Slight fog prevailed from the morning and rain occasionally fell.

On the 5th the Squadron frequently encountered dense fog which obstructed the views. The fog, however, did not last. The transport squadron maintained an excellent order.


On the 7th, at 6 a.m. the destination was reached. As the work of clearing the sea progressed, a portion of the Squadron led the transports to the waters already cleared, whilst another portion, after reaching the entrance of the sea cleared of mines, lowered the steam-launches and boats and assisted in landing the troops. A patrolling ship was also despatched to a certain point in order to keep watch.

Prior to this, the Squadron under Vice-Admiral Dewa had discharged its duties in clearing the sea and covering the landing of our troops. The report of this squadron runs substantially as follows:—

“At 6 a.m. we reached the place previously fixed for landing purposes, and at once dragged the sea for mines. At the same time a destroyer flotilla was despatched with the object of reconnoitring the landing place. As the result of the reconnaissance it was discovered that the coasts were devoid of defence, but our movements were being apparently watched from the shore by three men apparently enemy's scouts. It was also reported that the coast seemed

to furnish a suitable mooring place for boats. The work of the mine-dragging under Commander Hirose made rapid progress, inspite of the difficulties owing to a strong tide, and at 8.40 a.m. the party was already within five miles from the landing place. Thereupon a portion of the squadron and the transports were ordered to enter the area of the sea already cleared of mines, and the allied naval landing corps were instructed to land. The latter occupied their objective without meeting any resistance. Subsequently a portion of the army also landed, and displaced the naval landing corps, who returned to their ships, having safely discharged their duties. Suddenly, however, the enemy's forts on the heights south of Korsakoff opened fire on our mine-dragging party, and in consequence, the latter, together with the covering ship *Akagi*, was placed in the difficult position of working under the enemy's fire. But the party continued the work and completely dragged the whole area of the sea originally fixed for that purpose."

The Squadron has sustained no loss. According to a wireless telegram received early in the morning of the 8th, the army has occupied Korsakoff, where the Rising Sun flag is displayed everywhere. In the present operations, I was most anxious about the weather, and now I deem it an honour to have been able to discharge a portion of my duties safely as above stated.



(4)

(Received on the afternoon of July 9.)

According to a report of Rear-Admiral Nakao, commander of a squadron, who reconnoitred Todo Island on the 8th inst., things are quiet at that island.

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## (5)

*(Received on the forenoon of July 10.)*

On the 8th, at 3 a.m., three war vessels and two destroyers were despatched to the neighbourhood of Tsushima-saki (formerly Enzuma promontory), for the purpose of coöperating with the land forces in occupation of Korsakoff. Korsakoff had, however, been captured by our troops alone without firing a single shot from the warships. A little past 2 p.m. the two destroyers entered far into Chitose Bay (formerly Rossei Bay) and when off Tsuruviyofuka village (?), a severe fire was opened on them from a Russian land battery. They immediately responded and succeeded in silencing the port.

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(6)

(Received on the forenoon of July 11.)

According to the report of Rear-Admiral Togo (Masamichi), who, in command of two cruisers, with some troops on board, and four torpedo-boats, left Korsakoff on the 10th inst. and proceeded in the direction of Kondo-misaki (formerly Cape Notoro) with the object of occupying the

same cape, this despatchment, after arrival at its destination, fired on the land several times for demonstration purposes and subsequently landed the naval landing corps, who safely occupied the place and planted thereon the flag of the Rising Sun. The light-house and other buildings are all intact. The result of lighting the light-house was satisfactory. We captured four prisoners.

NAVAL OPERATIONS IN NORTH KOREA.

July 17.

(Issued on July 18.)

According to the report of Vice-Admiral Kamimura, commander-in-chief of the Second Squadron, operating in the direction of North Korea, our destroyer flotilla was on the 17th inst. fired on by the enemy, some 200 strong, at Ung-kwi Bay. We instantly responded to their firing and silenced them. Some Russian cavalry were also observed at several places in that neighbourhood and were fired on for demonstration purposes. At So-chông several of the enemy's cavalry were observed proceeding along the main road, but on the approach of our destroyer flotilla towards the shore, they hurriedly fled. The gunboat *Chihaya* shelled the enemy's signal station and the guards on the height north of the Geka promontory at the western corner of Rajin-pho.

COÖPERATION WITH THE ARMY LANDING ON ALEXANDROVSK.

July 23 & 24.

*(A report from Vice-Admiral Kataoka, Commander-in-Chief of the
Squadron despatched to the north, received in
Tokyo on the July 26.)*

As the Squadron conveying the army transports left a certain point on the pre-arranged expedition to the north, the dense fog which had prevailed of late cleared off, and the sea was calm, there being not the slightest breeze to disturb the water.

At dawn on the 23rd, a slight wind commenced to blow from a south-south-eastern direction, and fog, accompanied by slight rain, prevailed throughout the day, often making it impossible for us to see. But the squadron and the transports maintained their positions.

Prior to this, the advance detachment under command of Vice-Admiral Dewa reconnoitred the coasts and swept the waters in the neighbourhood of the landing places at Alexandrovsk. As the operations were progressing satisfactorily, I on the 24th ordered the various warships acting as pilots to lead the transports to the waters already cleared. The naval landing parties then effected their landing and occupied without resistance the places required for the landing of the troops. The latter subsequently effected a landing and the naval parties, after transferring the possession of the occupied place, returned to their ships.

The wharfs at Alexandrovsk, Niyomi and Mukake are all intact and are now protected by our squadron. Since the

morning, the enemy have been burning Numina and have also set Alkowa on fire. Alexandrovsk, however, has escaped from being burnt. According to a report received at 7.30 p.m. the same day, the flags of the Rising Sun are now flying over the island office and other buildings at Alexandrovsk. There have been no losses either to the ships or to our men.

OPERATIONS ON THE SIBERIAN COAST.

July 24.

(A report from Admiral Kataoka, Commander of the Squadron despatched to the north, received in Tokyo on July 27.)

The commander of the detachment despatched on the 24th inst. to Kastrie Bay (on the opposite shore of Alexandrovsk, Karafuto, and about 60 miles off) reports as follows:—

On the afternoon of the 24th we landed in the neighbourhood of Kresterkamp, when all the guards of the light-house fled, leaving behind an officer's and seven bluejacket's caps. A building equipped with a telephone apparatus existed at the other side of the light-house, with which it was connected. There were 21 beds in the building, but no human beings. The light-house was a massive structure and contained a full stock of provisions.

We then entered far into the bay, and on reaching the neighbourhood of Basalt Island, four guns were observed near the site of the telegraph office of Alexandrovsk (a

city in Katre Bay, having the same name as that in Karafuto), two of which suddenly opened fire on us. We returned the fire and finally silenced the enemy. A conflagration was then started in the city, and an explosion presumably of a gunpowder magazine took place.

RUSSIAN VIOLATION OF THE LAW OF WAR.

August 3.

(A telegram received in Tokyo on the afternoon of Aug. 3.)

This morning at 4.48, two destroyers of the enemy appeared off Kyongsöng and shelled the Japanese steamer *Kei-shō-gō*, which was struck seven times on the starboard side, engine room and bridge. Captain Toyama, the master of the vessel, and a boy were killed, and the chief cook was seriously and a sailor (Korean) slightly wounded. The enemy, after firing some 60 shots, ceased fire at 5 a.m. and proceeded towards Vladivostock. The *Kei-shō-gō* has a list, but is still seaworthy.

COOPERATION WITH THE ARMY ATTACKING THE ENEMY ON THE SHORE OF LAKE GNAICHA.

August 10.

*(A report from Vice-Admiral Kataoka,
received in Tokyo on Aug. 11.)*

According to a report dated August 10, 7.30 p.m., received from a warship that left on the 7th inst. with

the object of attacking in coöperation with land troops a body of the enemy occupying a point on the south-eastern shore of Lake Gnaicha (which is on the eastern coast of the island about 20 miles east of Kushunkotan), fire was opened on the enemy on August 10, at 6.30 a.m., a flotilla of armoured boats attacking from the lake and our land troops from the eastern shore of the lake. After a bombardment of two hours, the enemy hoisted a white flag and surrendered. Their number was 123. Our land troops immediately occupied the position.

OPERATIONS ALONG THE EASTERN COAST OF KARAFUTO.

August 13.,

*(A report from Vice-Admiral Kataoka, received
in Tokyo on Aug. 14.)*

According to the report of Lieutenant Seisaku Harada, in command of a destroyer which had been operating along the eastern coast of Karafuto, the vessel on the morning of the 13th inst. attacked the remaining enemy that had taken quarters at the telegraph office at Naioro and captured all of them, 18 in number, in addition to quantities of munitions of war and telegraphic apparatus.

LANDING OPERATIONS NEAR MAMIYA STRAITS.

August 13.

(A report from Vice-Admiral Kataoka, received in Tokyo on Aug. 15.)

A portion of the Squadron, on discovering on the 13th inst. a force of the enemy's garrison at the Razareba promontory at Mamiya Straits, opened fire on them. While afterwards landing a naval force, we unexpectedly received a heavy fire from the enemy in the woods on the shore. One of our men was killed and four were wounded; but we finally succeeded in repulsing the enemy and destroyed the telegraph office.

**OPERATIONS ON KAMTCHATKA AND THE
OKHOTSK COASTS.**

August 13-17.

(1)

(Issued on Aug. 10.)

According to a report received from Vice-Admiral Kataoka, Commander-in-Chief of the Squadron, despatched to the north a detachment of his force has been despatched to the direction of Kamtchatka and another to the coasts of the Okhotsk Sea. Both detachments are now carrying out operations in their respective directions.

(2)

(A report from the commander of the Kamtchatka Expeditionary Squadron, received on Aug. 19.)

The Kamtchatka Expeditionary Squadron captured the Russian transport *Australia* at Petropavlovsk, Kamtchatka, on the 13th inst.

(3)

(A report from Vice-Admiral Kataoka, Commander-in-Chief of the Squadron despatched to the north, received in Tokyo on Aug. 35.)

According to the report of the commander of the detachment operating in the direction of the Sea of Okhotsk, the detachment captured a gun of old pattern, three rifles and a quantity of ammunition at Ayan on the 14 inst. and 58 rifles and a quantity of ammunition at Okhotsk on the 17th inst. (The above ports are on the Siberian coasts.)

The same detachment also seized the British sailing ship *Antiope* (1,486 tons) at a certain bay in Karafuto waters on her way to Nicholaievsk.

(4)

(A report from the commander of the detachment operating in the direction of Kamtchatka, received in Tokyo on Aug. 15.)

The detachment captured the Russian transport *Montaru* (2,562 tons) at Nikolisk, in the Kommandorski Islands, off the western coast of Kamtchatka, on the 16th inst.

OPERATIONS NEAR THE AMUR.

August 27.

*(A report from Vice-Admiral Kataoka, received
in Tokyo on Aug. 28.)*

The detached squadron sent in the direction of the Amur, on perceiving that the Russian guards at Tsaore and Razareba south of the river mouth had been increased, at once bombarded and destroyed the two places.



NAVAL PROTOCOL.

September 18.

(Published on Sept. 21.)

In order to conclude the terms of armistice in accordance with Article V. of the Russo-Japanese protocol relating to armistice, Rear-Admiral Shimamura, representing Admiral Togo, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, proceeded with a portion of the Fleet to the entrance of the harbour of Lojinpho and met there a squadron under Rear-Admiral Jessen, representing the Russian Navy, on September 18, and fixed the sphere of armistice on the seas as follows :—

**Agreement relating to the delimitation
of the sphere of armistice on sea.**

The undersigned, Rear-Admiral Shimamura and Rear-Admiral Jessen, who have been properly authorized to

act on behalf of the respective Commanders-in-Chief of the Fleets, conclude an agreement as follows:—

The sea bordering on the coasts of the belligerents is divided as follows:—

The boundary line starts from Lojionoff promontory, runs 30 nautical miles to the south-east, connects the
point 42° N. Lat. and 136° E. Long.;
point 46° N. Lat. and 140° E. Long.;
point 48° N. Lat. and 141° E. Long.;
point 50° N. Lat. and $141^{\circ} 23'$ E. Long.;

and point $51^{\circ} 48'$ N. Lat. and $141^{\circ} 23'$ E. Long. The narrowest portion of the Mamiya Straits between the last-mentioned point and point $53^{\circ} 27'$ N. Lat. and $141^{\circ} 27\frac{1}{2}'$ E. Long. is made a neutral zone. The boundary line again starts from the point $53^{\circ} 27'$ N. Lat. and $141^{\circ} 27\frac{1}{2}'$ E. Long., and runs to the point 56° N. Lat. and 142° E. Long. and point 56° N. Lat. and 148° E. Long., and then, passing through the central point of the Shumushu Straits, coincides with the parallel of $50^{\circ} 50'$ N. Lat.

The narrowest part of the Mamiya Straits is made a neutral zone.

The natives of both belligerents are prohibited from passing the said boundary line.

This resolution comes into force from the day of signing and will be valid during the period of armistice.

As a guarantee of the above, each representative signs his name to this protocol

Rear-Admiral Shimamura.

Rear-Admiral Jessen.

September 18, 1905.

During the meeting, Admiral Jessen asked our representative for permission to despatch a transport from Vladivostok to Kamtchatka with provisions and other necessities, on the ground that as the communication with that district would be blocked by ice after a fortnight, the people there would probably die from starvation if the supplies were not at once sent. Owing to the pressure of time, Rear-Admiral Shimamura immediately consented to the request and granted a pass to the Russian Admiral.



SECTION II.

Military Movements.

OUTLINE OF THE MILITARY OPERATIONS IN SOUTH KARAFUTO.

July 7-12

(Reported by the Karafuto Army).

July 7.—At noon, our forces began landing in the vicinity of Mereya and subsequently a body of our infantry and cavalry occupied the heights' north of Saninapatchi. In the evening, our officers patrol penetrated the southern extremity of Korsakoff. The enemy had been burning the city since about 1 p.m.

July 8.— Early in the morning, our forces occupied Korsakoff without meeting any serious resistance. The enemy retreated towards Soloviyovka, and taking up positions in that vicinity renewed their resistance. At 11 a.m., however, our forces drove off the enemy and occupied those positions. The enemy retired toward Vlavimirovka, their base of operations.

July 9.— Our officers' patrol, pursuing the enemy, entered Listvenichana. A detachment of our infantry embarked on war-vessels at Korsakoff, with the object of occupying Cape Notoro (Kirilon.)

July 10.— Our forces advanced northwards in pursuit of the enemy, and driving the latter from their positions in

the vicinity of Vladimirovka and Bridineh, occupied those places towards the evening.

* July 11.— Our forces pressed hard on the enemy in the neighbourhood of Darineh, and at 2 p.m. commenced to attack the main force of the enemy occupying the principal positions on the outskirts of a thick wood, west of that village. The enemy offered a stubborn resistance.

July 12.— From before dawn, we fiercely resumed the attack on the wooded positions, and subsequently routed the enemy towards Manka. Thus the occupation of south Karafuto has been securely established. In these operations we captured Lieut. Maximuta and over 80 others, and four field and one machine gun, a quantity of ammunition and a number of warehouses.

In addition to those mentioned above, the enemy's losses must have mounted at least to over 150 or 160. Our casualties are about 70, including officers.

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#### Detailed Reports.

##### (I)

*(Received on July 10.)*

Our Army landing on Karafuto occupied Korsakoff early on the morning of the 8th inst., without meeting much resistance from the enemy.

The Russians, after burning the town, retreated to a position in the neighbourhood of Soloifka, (about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Korsakoff,) where they again offered resistance. But at 11 a. m. the same day our forces pursuing the enemy dislodged the latter from Soloifka and caused them

to retreat in the direction of Vladimirovka (some  $22\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Korsakoff).

In this engagement we captured two 12-centimetre cannons, two 12-pounders and a quantity of ammunition. There were no losses to our army.

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(2)

*(Received on July 14.)*

Our forces that landed on Karafuto in pursuit of the enemy, drove the latter from the neighbourhood of Vladimirovka and Bridineh, some  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Vladimirovka, on the 10th inst. and occupied the two places.

The enemy's main force retreated to the thick woods north-west of Darineh about 5 miles west of Vladimirovka, and occupying the positions they had previously constructed, offered a stubborn resistance with several field and machine guns. Our forces, however, delivered a severe attack on the enemy from the 11th and at dawn of the following day forced them to retire in the direction of Manka, where they dispersed. Though the exact number of the enemy's casualties cannot be given, it appears that their losses were not less than 150 or 160, including officers.

**SURRENDER OF RUSSIAN FORCES.**

July 20.

*(A report from the Karafuto Army received in Tokyo  
on the afternoon of July 20.)*

The total of the Russian prisoners who have so far surrendered to our forces at various places is 461, including Colonel Alexiefsky and 13 other officers, 38 non-commissioned officers, and 409 men.

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**LANDING IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF AEKOFF.**

July 24 &amp; 25.

*(A report from the Karafuto Army, received in Tokyo  
on July 26.)*

(1)

On the 24th inst., at 9 a. m., our Karafuto army, without receiving much resistance from the enemy, commenced its landing in the neighbourhood of Aekoff.

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(2)

On the 24th, at 1 p. m., our force covering the landing on Karafuto drove back the enemy in the neighbourhood of First Alowa and occupied the line from Alkowinka and Second Alkowa. The enemy in this direction consisted of an infantry battalion newly arrived from Nikolaievsk, several hundred volunteers and eight field guns transported from Alexandrovsk. They fled in disorder in the direction

of the Rykoff highlands on the east. Prior to this, an infantry detachment, under the convoy of torpedo boats, had been sent by sea to Alexandrovsk and had secured possession of the wharf there, which the Russians had attempted to burn down. The enemy repeatedly attacked our force, but were invariably repulsed. Our detachment succeeded in holding the wharf until the land forces came to their assistance.

The force which had occupied Mukake in coöperation with the torpedo-boats drove back a small force of the enemy and captured some 40,000 tons of coal and a quantity of material for a light railway.

At 3 p.m. our forces occupied Third Alkova and a detachment advanced towards Alexandrovsk. The latter detachment, breaking down the enemy's resistance, took complete possession of the city. Russians continued to offer an obstinate resistance from the redoubt east of the town and on the north-eastern heights. Our detachment delivered a fierce attack until darkness set in.

From the dawn on the 25th, the attack was resumed against the Russians on the east of Alexandrovsk and they were finally pressed to Nomihairovskoe.

On the same day Due was completely occupied, this town as well as Alexandrovsk having totally escaped from burning. During the engagements on the 24th we took some 200 prisoners, seven gun carriages and ammunition wagons and a quantity of provisions, fodder and clothes.

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**PURSUIT.**

July 26

*(Received on July 29.)*

From early in the morning of the 26th the Karafuto Army advanced vigorously, pursuing the enemy. At 3 p. m. its advanced guard occupied Delbenskoe and its cavalry entered Rykoff. At the same time the detachment which had advanced east pressing the enemy in the vicinity of Nomihairovskoe, defeated a Russian infantry and artillery force in occupation of positions near Weidernikovsy and immediately followed in pursuit.

The day was extremely hot, the thermometer recording 93° F.

**OCCUPATION OF RYKOFF.**

July 27.

*(Received on July 30.)*

On the afternoon of the 26th the independent cavalry force of the Karafuto Army's Left rode into Rykoff in pursuit of the enemy, but was compelled to retire the same evening owing to the threatening situation of the town.

The army had planned that its left column should occupy Rykoff while the Russian main forces were still keeping the western high lands of the town, and annihilate the latter forces. With this object in view our forces advanced forward at 3 a.m. on the 27th. The van of the Left Column, accompanied by the independent cavalry, rapidly advanced,



attacked the enemy on the northern end of Rykoff, and entered the town. After some desultory street fighting, the town was completely taken at 8.30 a. m.

Since the evening of the 26th, the bulk of the Russians confronting our Right Column (the detachment which took up the pursuit immediately after the defeat of the enemy near Weidernikovsky) have been fleeing in disorder, southward along the by-road from Marotsumoff (some 5 miles west of Rykoff) to Paleo (some 10 miles south of Rykoff).

At noon a force was sent to the south in pursuit of the enemy. At a point 8 kilometres south of Rykoff, this force encountered some 800 Russian infantry, of whom over 200 were killed and 500 taken prisoner.

The strength of the Russians that have opposed our Right Column since the 27th was apparently about 3,000 infantry with 4 field and 4 machine guns, while the enemy's force opposing our Left was some 2,000 infantry with 4 field guns.

The enemy's losses have been heavy and the spoils of war taken considerable. Investigations are now ponding.

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### OCCUPATION OF PALEO.

July 28.

*(Received on August 1.)*

The Karafuto Army after defeating the enemy eight kilometers south of Rykoff, hotly pursued them. On the 26th, our army attacked the enemy holding strong positions in the neighbourhood of Paleo, and finally on the same

day occupied that place. The enemy were completely routed and fled towards Owl in the south. Their force was more than a thousand.

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### MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

July 30.

*(Published in Tokyo on August 1.)*

Lieutenant General Haraguchi, commander of the Karafuto Army, proclaimed military administration over the whole of the Karafuto Island on the July 30th.

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### SUBJUGATION OF THE WHOLE ISLAND.

July 28—August 1.

*(Received on August 3.)*

The independent cavalry force of the Karafuto Army attacked the enemy in the south of Paleo on the afternoon of July 28 and routed them southwards, capturing two field guns, five ammunition wagons, and a large quantity of rifles and ammunition. On the 29th the independent cavalry force, cooperating with its reinforcing detachment, hotly pursued the enemy to the south of Tauran (25 miles south of Rykoff). On that day the enemy halted at Owl, about 25 miles south of Tauran. On the 30th at 5 a.m. a messenger from the enemy brought to Tauran a letter from Lieut.-General Liapounoff, Military Governor of Karafuto, which was substantially to the following effect:—

The deficiency of bandages and medicines and the impossibility of giving medical treatment to the wounded, have compelled me, from humanitarian point of view, to propose to Your Excellency the suspension of further hostilities.

The commander of our army replied in substance:—

That all war material and Government property, movable or immovable, be delivered in their existing condition ;

That all maps, documents, etc. relating to the administration and military affairs be surrendered ;

That the reply to the above be brought to First Hamdasa (about 5 miles north of Onor) by 10 a.m. on July 31.

That in the event of reply not being received at the said time, we should resume operations at once.

On the 31st, Colonel Tarasenko, the enemy's plenipotentiary, arrived at First Hamdasa, where he was met by Major-General Koizumi, our plenipotentiary and chief of the staff. All our proposals were finally accepted by the enemy. Lieut.-General Liapounoff, the military Governor, some 70 officers and 3,200 troops thus surrendered and were made prisoners of war.

A large quantity of arms, ammunition, clothing, provisions, forage, etc., has been captured, and investigations are now being conducted in this connection.



**RUSSIAN PRISONERS AT KARAFUTO.****Aug 6.**

*(A report from the Karafuto Army, received in Tokyo  
on Aug. 7.)*

On August 1 at 5 p.m. Lieut.-General Liapunoff and five Russian staff officers were escorted to Rykoff and were received by the commander of our Army at a temple. The Russian general stated that two Russian officers and a hundred troops had been despatched in the direction of Nairo, and he had telegraphed to the detachment to proceed to Onor and surrender themselves to the Japanese.

Since last reported, the number of the Russian prisoners has greatly increased.

The inmates of the Karafuto gaols seem either to have broken out of prison or to have been released by the authorities before the occupation of these prisons by our army. In consequence, it is feared that these outlaws may disturb the peace of the locality.

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**ENEMY'S SURRENDER.****August 8 and 10.****(1)**

*(A report from the Karafuto Army, received in the  
forenoon of Aug. 11.)*

On the 8th inst. the Russians, 118 in number, including some officers, who were operating in the direction of Nairo, surrendered to our forces.

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(2)

*(Received on the afternoon of Aug. 11.)*

On the 10th a force of our army in Karafuto, in co-operation with the Northern Expeditionary Squadron, attacked and defeated the enemy occupying the south-eastern shore of Lake Tonnaicha (some 17 miles east of Korsakoff). Some 120 Russians were taken prisoner.

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### THE LAST BATTLE IN KARAFUTO.

August 30.

*(A report from the Karafuto Army, received in Tokyo on Sept. 2.)*

A force under Captain Otawa, having travelled for several days through rugged mountains and thick woods pressed the enemy to the mouth of the Naibutchi river and completely routed them after a severe fight, lasting for five hours from noon on August 20. Our casualties were 7, including Lieut. Kiyoteru Kawai, who was killed. The number of the enemy's killed was about 130. We have taken a fair quantity of spoils. By this engagement, Southern Karafuto is entirely pacified.

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### RUSSIA'S VIOLATION OF THE LAW OF WAR.

*(A report from the Karafuto Army, received by the Imperial Headquarters, relating to the subject was substantially as follows.)*

The Russian Government enlisted a large number of convicts

last year in the service of the garrison of Karafuto, and since the advent of our troops there the Russians have, often flagrantly violated the Law of War. In addition, the Russian forces have frequently infringed the Red Cross and The Hague Conventions. The charges against the Russian Army are as follows :

- (1) Use of dumdum bullets.
- (2) Abuse of Red Cross flag and badges.
- (3) Adoption of civilian clothes by troops.
- (4) Release of convicts from gaols, leaving the peaceful inhabitants to the mercy of the former, and throwing on our Army the responsibility for these outrages.
- (5) Insult to our killed and cruelty to the wounded.
- (6) Desecration of the graves of our soldiers and despoiling the dead.

The above are all proved in the report by facts clearly recorded.

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THE END.

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## APPENDIX.

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### THE TREATY OF PEACE.

*(Signed at Portsmouth on Sept. 5, 1905, ratified by the Emperors  
of Japan and Russia on Oct. 14, and published  
in Tokyo on Oct 16.)*

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan on the one part, and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias on the other part, animated by the desire to restore the blessings of peace to their countries and peoples, have resolved to conclude a treaty of peace, and have, for this purpose, named their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan :

His Excellency Baron Komura Jutaro, Jusammi, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, His Minister for Foreign affairs, and

His Excellency M. Takahira Kogoro, Jusammi, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America ;  
And His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias :

His Excellency M. Serge Witte, His Secretary of State and President of the Committee of Ministers of the Empire of Russia, and His Excellency

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Baron Roman Rosen, Master of the Imperial Court of Russia and His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America ;

Who, after having exchanged their full powers which were found to be in good and due form, have concluded the following Articles :

### ARTICLE I.

There shall henceforce be peace and amity between Their Majesties the Emperor of Japan and the Emperor of all the Russias and between Their respective States and subjects.

### ARTICLE II.

The Imperial Russian Government, acknowledging that Japan possesses in Korea paramount political, military and economical interests, engage neither to obstruct nor interfere with the measures of guidance, protection and control which the Imperial Government of Japan may find it necessary to take in Korea.

It is understood that Russian subjects in Korea shall be treated exactly in the same manner as the subjects or citizens of other foreign Powers, that is to say, they shall be placed on the same



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footing as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

It is also agreed that, in order to avoid all cause of misunderstanding, the two High contracting parties will abstain, on the Russo-Korean frontier, from taking any military measure which may menace the security of Russia or Korean territory.

### ARTICLE III.

Japan and Russia mutually engage:

1.—To evacuate completely and simultaneously Manchuria except the territory affected by the lease of the Liao-tung Peninsula, in conformity with the provisions of additional Article I. annexed to this Treaty; and

2.—To restore entirely and completely to the exclusive administration of China all portions of Manchuria now in the occupation or under the control of the Japanese or Russian troops, with the exception of the territory above mentioned.

The Imperial Government of Russia declare that they have not in Manchuria any territorial advantages or preferential or exclusive concessions in

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impairment of Chinese sovereignty or inconsistent with the principle of equal opportunity.

#### ARTICLE IV.

Japan and Russia reciprocally engage not to obstruct any general measures common to all countries, which China may take for the development of the commerce and industry of Manchuria.

#### ARTICLE V.

The Imperial Russian Government transfer and assign to the Imperial Government of Japan, with the consent of the Government of China, the lease of Port Arthur, Talien and adjacent territory and territorial waters and all rights, privileges and concessions connected with or forming part of such lease, and they also transfer and assign to the Imperial Government of Japan all public works and properties in the territory affected by the above mentioned lease.

The two High contracting Parties mutually engage to obtain the consent of the Chinese Government mentioned in the foreign stipulation.

The Imperial Government of Japan on their part undertake that the proprietary rights of

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Russian subjects in the territory above referred to shall be perfectly respected.

### ARTICLE VI.

The Imperial Russian Government engage to transfer and assign to the Imperial Government of Japan, without compensasion and with the consent of the Chinese Government, the Railway between Chang-shun (Kuan-cheng-tsz) and Port Arthur and all its branches, together with all rights, privileges and properties appertaining thereto in that religion, as well as all coal mines in the said region belonging to or worked for the benefit of the railway.

The two High Contracting Parties mutually engage to obtain the consent of the Government of China mentioned in the foregoing stipulation.

### ARTICLE VII.

Japan and Russia engage to exploit their respective railways in Manchuria exclusively for commercial and industrial purposes and in no wise for strategic purposes.

It is understood that that restriction does not apply to the railway in the territory affected by the lease of the Liao-tung Peninsula.

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### ARTICLE VIII.

•The Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia, with a view to promote and facilitate intercourse and traffic, will, as soon as possible, conclude a separate convention for the regulation of their connecting railway services in Manchuria.

### ARTICLE IX.

The Imperial Russian Government cede to the Imperial Government of Japan in perpetuity and full sovereignty, the southern portion of the island of Saghalien and all islands adjacent thereto, and all public works and properties thereon. The fiftieth degree of north latitude is adopted as the northern boundary of the ceded territory. The exact alignment of such territory shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of additional Article II. annexed to this Treaty.

Japan and Russia mutually agree not to construct in their respective possession on the Islands of Saghalien or the adjacent islands, any fortification or other similar military works. They also respectively engage not to take any military measures which may impede the free navigation of the Straits of La Perouse and Tartary.

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### ARTICLE X.

It is reserved to the Russian subjects, inhabitants of the territory ceded to Japan, to sell their real property and retire to their country ; but, if they prefer to remain in the ceded territory, they will be maintained and protected in the full exercise of their industries and rights of property, on condition of submitting to Japanese laws and jurisdiction. Japan shall have full liberty to withdraw the right of residence in, to deport from, such territory, any inhabitants who labour under political or administrative disability. She engages, however, that the proprietary rights of such inhabitants shall be fully respected.

### ARTICLE XI.

Russia engages to arrange with Japan for granting to Japanese subjects rights of fishery along the coasts of the Russian possessions in the Japan, Okhotsk and Behring Seas.

It is agreed that the foregoing engagement shall not affect rights already belonging to Russian or foreign subjects in those regions.

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### ARTICLE XII.

• The Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Japan and Russia having been annulled by the war, the Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia engage to adopt as the basis of their commercial relations, pending the conclusion of a new treaty of commerce and navigation on the basis of the Treaty which was in force previous to the present war, the system of reciprocal treatment on the footing of the most favoured nation, in which are included import and export duties, customs formalities, transit and tonnage dues, and the admission and treatment of the agents, subjects and vessels of one country in the territories of the other.

### ARTICLE XIII.

As soon as possible after the present Treaty comes into force, all prisoners of war shall be reciprocally restored. The Imperial Government of Japan and Russia shall each appoint a special commissioner to take charge of prisoners. All prisoners in the hands of one Government shall be delivered to and received by the commissioner of the other Government or by his duly authorized

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representative, in such convenient numbers and at such convenient ports of the delivering State, shall notify in advance to the commissioner of the receiving State.

The Governments of Japan and Russia shall present to each other as soon as possible after the delivery of prisoners has been completed a statement of the direct expenditures respectively incurred by them for the care and maintenance of prisoners from the date of capture or surrender up to the time of death or delivery. Russia engages to repay to Japan, as soon as possible after the exchange of the statements as above provided, the difference between the actual amount so expended by Japan and the actual amount similarly disturbed by Russia.

#### ARTICLE XIV.

The present Treaty shall be ratified by Their Majesties the Emperor of Japan and the Emperor of all the Russias. Such ratification shall, with as little delay as possible and in any case not later than fifty days from the date of signature of the Treaty, be announced to the Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia respectively through the French minister in Tokyo and the Ambassador of

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the United States in Saint-Petersburg and from the date of the later of such announcements this Treaty shall in all its parts come into full force.

The formal exchange of the ratifications shall take place at Washington as soon as possible.

### ARTICLE XV.

The present Treaty shall be signed in duplicate in both the English and French languages. The texts are in absolute conformity, but in case of discrepancy in interpretation, the French text shall prevail.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed and affixed their seals to the present Treaty of Peace.

Done at Portsmouth (New Hampshire) this fifth day of the ninth month of the thirty-eighth year of Meiji, corresponding to the twenty-third day of August (fifth September), one thousand nine hundred and five.

(Signed) Serge Witte. [L. S.]

(Signed) Rosen. [L. S.]

(Signed) Jutarō Komura. [L. S.]

(Signed) K. Takahira. [L. S.]



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### Supplementary Agreement.

In conformity with the provisions of Articles III. and IX. of the Treaty of Peace between Japan and Russia of this date, the undersigned plenipotentiaries have concluded the following additional articles :

#### I.— TO ARTICLE III.

The Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia mutually engage to commence the withdrawal of their military forces from the territory of Manchuria simultaneously and immediately after the Treaty of Peace comes into operations, and within a period of eighteen months from that date, the armies of the two countries shall be completely withdrawn from Manchuria, except from the leased territory of the Liao-tung Peninsula.

The forces of the two countries occupying the front positions shall be first withdrawn.

The High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves the right to maintain guards to protect their respective railway lines in Manchuria. The number of such guards shall not exceed fifteen per kilometre and within that maximum number, the commanders of the Japanese and Russian armies shall, by common accord, fix the number of such

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guards to be employed, as small as possible having in view the actual requirements.

The Commanders of the Japanese and Russian forces in Manchuria shall agree upon the details of the evacuation in conformity with the above principles, and shall take by common accord the measures necessary to carry out the evacuation as soon as possible and in any case not later than the period of eighteen months.

### II.— To ARTICLE IX.

As soon as possible after the present Treaty comes into force, a Commission of Delimitation, composed of an equal number of members to be appointed respectively by the two High Contracting Parties, shall on their spot, mark in a permanent manner the exact boundary between the Japanese and Russian possessions on the Island of Saghalien. The commission shall be bound, so far as topographical considerations permit, to follow the fiftieth parallel of north latitude as the boundary line and in case any deflections from that line at any points are found to be necessary compensation will be made by correlative deflections at other points. It shall also be the duty of the said Commission

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to prepare a list and description of the adjacent islands included in the cession and finally the commission shall prepare and sign maps showing the boundaries of the ceded territory. The work of the commission shall be subject to the approval of the High Contracting Parties.

The foregoing additional Articles are to be considered as ratified with the ratification of the Treaty of Peace to which they are annexed.

Portsmouth, the 5th day, 9th month, 38th year of Meiji, corresponding to the 23rd August, (5th September) 1905.

(Signed)      Serge Witte.

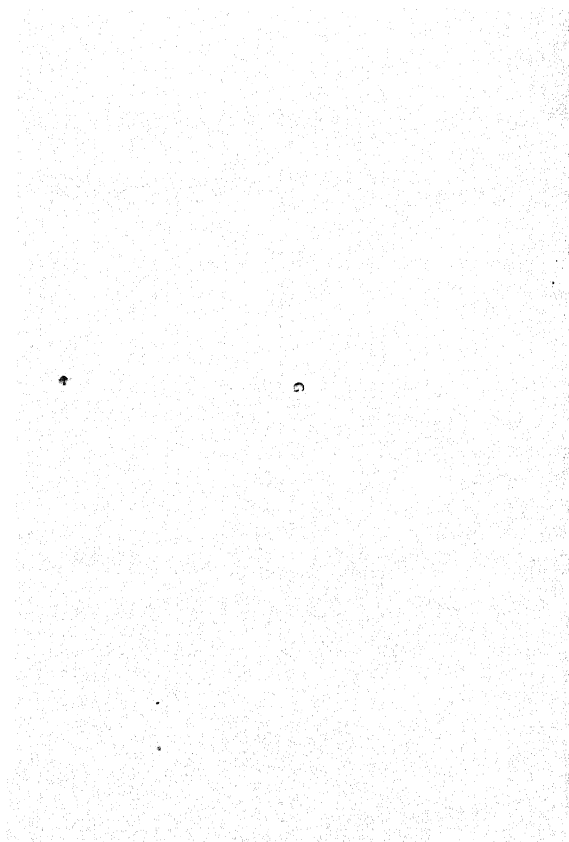
(Signed)      Rosen.

(Signed)      Jutaro Komura.

(Signed)      K. Takahira.



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